BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1826. [NUMBER 1775.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT sundry lots of DAMAGED and REJECTED WOOLLENS, and a few Blankets of various Colours, will be sold at noon, on Tuesday the 12th instant, in the General Sale Room at the Bunder.

The conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. ELLIOT,
Acting Warehouse Keeper.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE,
1st September 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Sale of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS and OTHER STORES, will take place on Friday the 15th of this Month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. ELLIOT,
Acting Warehouse Keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
1st September 1826.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 6th Instant, a quantity of Long Cloth, and other Piece Goods, slightly damaged.

The above have been recently imported.

Several useful Plated and Silver Articles, belonging to an Estate.

Several Pieces of Drill-Cloth, for Trowsers, Hindoo Pattern Chintz, &c &c.

Copper and Tin Jelly Moulds, and a quantity of Pumice stone in small canvas bags.

Bombay, 2d September 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next the 7th Instant,

SCOTCH Whiskey, English Claret and L. Barsac, Chintz, Maddapolam and Shirting, Gentlemen's Superfine Black Hats and Opera Ditto.

Bristow's Windsor Soap, Opodeldoc Milk of Roses, Tooth and Shaving Brushes, Telescopes and Opera Glasses.

Meadows Street, 2d Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A very compact Canteen, nearly new, containing a Breakfast and Dinner Set for one person, price Rs 180.

A Lady's Saddle, by Gibson, .. Rs.	17
Cavalry Ditto, ...	160
Ditto Bridles, ...	40
Ditto Heads and Reins, ...	25

Meadows Street, 2d Sept. 1826.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD,

A SQUARE PIANO FORTE, (Six Octaves), by Broadwood and Son, made expressly for India. This instrument is in the highest order, cost 60 guineas in London, and will be sold for 500 Rs.

ALSO,

A Set of MUSICAL GLASSES (Chromatic Scale), quite perfect, in a Mahogany Case, for 200 Rs. With the latter there is a book of instructions.

For further particulars, application to be made at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 26th August 1826.

TYPES AND PRESSES &c.
OF THE LATE
Bombay Chronicle Office,

TO be Sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. KEMPT AND CO. at their Rooms, on FRIDAY the 15th instant, the whole of the above, if not previously disposed of.

The articles will be put up in the gross, or in such lots as may suit the convenience of Purchasers. Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 2d Sept. 1826.

HENRY CRESSLEMAN,
KEEPER OF THE
ELPHINSTONE ARMS HOTEL,

IN returning his grateful acknowledgments for the favour shewn to him since his arrival in Bombay, regrets that from his experience of the peculiar circumstances attendant upon keeping open an Hotel for the use of the Public in Bombay, he fears he shall be obliged to renounce any further concern in it.

He at the same time respectfully begs leave to state, that he was induced to enter upon the business under the advice of his friends, in consequence of the great want of a Public Hotel experienced at the period of his arrival in Bombay, and under a strong impression that the public patronage would be afforded to him, if his conduct merited it, in assisting him to overcome the difficulties to be encountered by a person almost without capital at his first entering upon a business in which it is impossible to avoid giving extensive credit.

He has, however, found himself obliged to depend on his own resources, and has consequently become involved in debt; and the only means he has of paying his debts, is by at once disposing of his property, and calling in the debts due to himself.

He therefore trusts that all persons debtors to the estate will pay the amount due by them forthwith to him (Henry Cressleman) at the Elphinstone Arms Hotel.

The House, Furniture, Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c &c. &c. will be exposed for Sale on the 12th instant.

Bombay, 1st September 1826.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, with OUT-HOUSES, Stables, &c. situated at Mazagon, at the back of the Garden of the late Sir Miguel de Lima e'Souza, formerly the property of the late Mr. Rozario de Quadros. Apply to Mr. ANTONIO de SOUZA, at his Office on the Bombay Green.

Bombay, 29th August 1826.

Passage to the Clyde,
THE CROWN,
OF 350 TONS BURTHEN,
JOHN BAIRD,
COMMANDER,

WILL be despatched to Greenock, direct, on or about the 25th Instant, and has good accommodations for a small party of Passengers. Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 2d September 1826.

FOR FREIGHT
TO MADRAS AND PONDICHERRY,
THE ENGLISH BRIG
THEODORE,
Captain Langlois.

THIS Brig is expected here daily, and will be dispatched for Madras and Pondicherry within fifteen days after arrival. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 2d Septe[mber] 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
TO TOUCH AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE NEW SHIP
DIADEM,
OF 400 TONS,
R. B. Colgrave Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail on the 10th instant —Has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 2d September 1826.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE
TO LIVERPOOL,
THE FINE NEW SHIP
MORRO CASTLE,
J. B. SMITH,
COMMANDER,
BURTHEN 363 TONS A 1.

COPPERED and Copper fastened, sails fast, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched for Liverpool towards the end of this month.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 2d September 1826.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN JAMES BARCLAY, Senior Officer in charge of the 21st Regiment N. I., having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant E. BURGESS, of the said Regiment, and sold the same by public outcry, has, after payment of Funeral Charges, Servants' Wages, Regimental Debts, &c. &c., remitted the Balance, amounting to Rs. 1653-1-34, to the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay.

Sattarah, 27th August 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of FREDERICK McGILLIVRAY, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM SHOTTON Esq. surviving Partner of the firm of Messieurs Shotton Malcolm and Company, a special Creditor, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 1st day of September 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Will of the late Captain CHARLES SEALY H. C. Marine, having been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Lieut. Colonels BENJAMIN WILLIAM DOWDEN SEALY and ADAM HOGG, Executors of the said Deceased, all persons having Claims on, or standing indebted to, the said Estate, are requested to settle the same with Messrs. FORBES and CO., the constituted Attornies of the above named Executors.

Bombay, 19th August 1826.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Will of the late JOHN STUTELY Esq. of Bombay, having been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to BENJAMIN FULLER and THOMAS TREVOR TATHAM Esqrs., Executors of the deceased, all persons having claims on, or standing indebted to the said Estate, are requested to settle the same with Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and Co. the constituted Attornies of the above named Executors.

Bombay, 1st September 1826.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay in August, 1826.

		Esplanade. RAIN In. Dec.	Byculah. RAIN In. Dec.	Malabar Hill. RAIN In. Dec.
Aug.	1	—	—	01
	2	03	—	01
●	3	02	09	11
	4	19	17	38
	5	21	18	16
	6	08	05	02
	7	07	10	07
	8	—	04	09
	9	—	—	—
☽	10	06	11	—
	11	—	—	—
	12	—	—	—
	13	—	—	07
	14	16	—	17
	15	—	23	—
	16	—	—	—
○	17	—	—	03
	18	08	02	08
	19	16	32	25
	20	66	1 22	42
	21	—	09	05
	22	30	11	46
	23	48	71	78
	24	1 45	1 56	1 84
☾	25	1 09	66	94
	26	1 37	1 66	1 13
	27	11	06	18
	28	05	—	—
	29	83	1 05	77
	30	46	74	58
	31	54	88	36
Total in Aug.		8 40	10 05	8 96
Total in May,		64	64	93
" " June,		17 11	16 72	17 06
" " July,		26 97	30 34	28 05
" " Aug.		8 40	10 05	8 96
Present Total,		53 12	57 75	55 00

Years	June, In.	Dec.	July, In.	Dec.	Aug. In.	Dec.	Total in June July and August. In.	Dec.
1817	45	72	23	67	9	34	78	73
1818	22	54	17	69	28	45	68	68
1819	15	95	30	66	20	24	66	85
1820	18	82	28	37	19	49	66	68
1821	15	18	20	60	28	52	64	30
1822	29	21	26	59	33	83	89	63
1823	21	76	15	96	19	70	57	42
1824	3	89	8	07	17	86	29	82
1825	24	45	25	17	12	94	62	56
1826	17	75	26	97	8	40	53	12

For the Bombay Courier.

"The Moon is made of green cheese."—ANON.

The author of this letter acknowledges to have derived considerable benefit from the perusal of a work lately published by a German philosopher.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

A diffidence which is natural to me would for ever close my lips as to the discoveries I have made, was it not that I perceive many who draw a long bow, and hear daily of wonderful, "prodigious," and astonishing things. Professor Gruithuisen, of Munich, endued with exceeding quick sight, and possessed of a pretty good telescope, has seen in the Moon "a fortress, with straight ramparts, arranged like the lateral fibres of an alder leaf, a great many regularly made roads, alterations made by art in natural walls, and the clearest traces of cultivation." And is this all? Poor gentleman! One would have supposed that a common pair of spectacles were sufficient. These, Sir, are things that any gentleman of ordinary capacity can see with his naked eye, if he sets properly about it. Without boasting—a thing I abhor—I have for some time past observed, with secret satisfaction, the improvements which have taken place in the Moon. When I was a young man, a gentleman of good parts might look at the Moon, and see little or nothing—perhaps a few barren mountains, not worth speaking of, and but one man. Things have undergone a great change since that time. I noted the other day, (and my sight is not so quick as it once was, and my telescope is but a common pea-shooter)—I noted, I say, not only the roads seen by Professor Gruithuisen, which indeed any one might see, but observed that they were admirably Macadamised, and I could clearly distinguish by the bank side a notice signed by a learned Moonshee, that "no drift sand should

be taken from the road without leave of the surveyor."

The footpaths across the fields were as plain as a pike-staff, and many new stiles were distinguishable. The stiles in the Moon are made higher than on this earth, the consequence is, that women, straddling in crossing them, exceedingly shew their legs, and thereby cause me in my lunar observations no small trouble and confusion—but poor things, they do not know they are looked at—indeed I saw, the other day, a hole in a stocking as large as a dollar. As for the Munich Professor's fortress in the Moon, he is entirely mistaken—that large building he speaks of is the Lunatic Asylum. There are, however, broad marks, which any one can see, and I have distinguished some edifices of a peculiar construction, not unworthy of note. In most of the gardens, I discover a small wooden temple, as it were, about the size and fashion of a watchman's box, but somewhat larger. As the door is kept shut, and the window is rather small, I have not yet discovered the use of this machine; but by the aid of one of Mr. Dolland's glasses, I do not doubt but I shall be able to inform the world what manner of business is done in these little *bureaux*. and hope shortly to give a good account of their interior arrangements. The Professor Gruithuisen has discovered alterations made by art in natural walls; for my part, I wish the Moonshees would turn their attention to the state of their walls, which are at present a scandal and a shame to look on. I only mean to say that it is clear there is no vagrant act in the Moon—more is the pity, for no decent person will look at the Moon, if such doings are suffered.

The Professor talks of "*traces* of cultivation" being perceptible in the Moon. What! He could distinguish artificial alterations in natural walls, and could not remark the thriving state of the young wheats, which are, on my word, as fine and as forward as any I ever beheld at this season of the year. But I must break off, being just informed, by an Astronomer, that a fox-hunter in the Moon has this instant broken down an honest man's "natural wall." This is an event that deserves witnesses, and I hasten to observe what would shake the evidence of the existence of rational beings in the Moon.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A MAN OF EARTH.

Dated in this world,
this 24th day of August 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

So much has appeared in the newspapers to shake the confidence of the subscribers to the Military Fund in its Directors, I was myself led to distrust them But they were selected by the army for this trust, as they had been by their superiors for the most important situations in the army, and as they are chiefly men whose families are in a great degree dependant on the fund, they must naturally be the most anxious for its stability, as they are by study best able to ensure it.

I am grieved to see so much industry employed to persuade bachelors that they pay much, and receive little benefit from the fund. I have messed with bachelors since its formation, yet I am a stranger to such sentiments. If I had no heart to estimate the pain of asking charity, from which the widows and orphans of my brother-officers are relieved, still I am old enough to know, how much more the generous part of the army contributed to this channel before the year 1816, than they now subscribe to the fund. The sum drawn from it last year by bachelors, was 24,84 rupees; and surely it is a fund upon which no one can say he may not soon draw to a considerable extent.

I will not tire you with any more dreams of bachelors marrying and leaving families on the fund: but how is it, that of all your correspondents, not one of them ever dreams of a widow being carried off the hapless list, by the natural causes of matrimony and death? Many of them labour in guessing and calculating the number of deaths, marriages, and births, for thirty years to come; but with due deference to their activity, I think it would be more easy, and not less satisfactory, to enquire, if experience will lend her lamp in this dark and doubtful path? By her good light, we may see that a similar fund has been supported at Madras for 18 years, with a late trifling modification in the reduction of the higher annuities. By their example, we made a timely increase to the subscriptions of the married class, and the donations of all; and with the advantage of a much larger portion of bachelors, the directors suppose there will always be sufficient to pay the benefits, as first established. Last year's account shews an increase to our capital of 110,470 rupees, which gives an interest of 8837 rupees, equal to support eight captains' widows, without children, in India—a sum sufficient, perhaps, to satisfy the most timorous, that there is no necessity for retrenchment at present. In January 1820, there were just five widows on the fund.

The restrictions on property is a measure on which some members think it reasonable to express discontent, in opposition to the majority. I will only request their attention to the opinion of the most frugal, industrious, and thinking, of their acquaintances, who are averse to give a premium to extravagance, or any of her relations. If the restrictions were removed, the habits of economy, which I ought to transmit as a legacy to my family, will be discouraged, and the young and thoughtless will join in laughing at the practice of virtues, which seem to deprive them of pleasures, and to serve no end but to add to a public fund. Thus the fund would be justly reproached with abolishing the distinctions between good and bad habits, by stripping frugality of her harvest, and dressing her to a level with extravagance. In Bengal they placed no restrictions on property, and at Madras they abolished them. I believe the Civil Fund 's about to follow the example.

The restrictions on Indian blood is a similar question, and so intimately connected with religion, I will leave it to divines: but the day this is removed, the subscriptions of many will cease.

I beg leave to extract a few words of a letter from the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, dated 26th February 1823.

"We are of opinion that the modification of the eventual benefits described in the 6th Sect. of the Regulations of the Madras Military Fund, dated in October 1818, extending those or similar benefits to a limited number of officers not in ill health, may accomplish the object, without interfering in any material degree with the benevolent purposes of the fund."

This plainly shews that our liberal rulers wish to see the eventual benefits paid by the fund. The 2d and 3d cases of eventual benefits do not seem likely to produce claimants, but the 1st would bring forward a few unfortunate objects to whom no subscriber would refuse charity. With a capital increasing like our's, and annual contributions which the army think light, the Directors might well propose to the army, the relief of the officers described in the 1st case of eventual benefits, who have no means of subsistence in England beyond half-pay, and no constitution to live in India.

Your most obedient servant,
S.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Allow me to wish that the wight calling himself BLIND HARRY will spare us a few of those withering battle-cuts, at which my blood runs cold. Much as a lady admires manhood, the blind bard has too much fighting for me—too much of the mail and gauntlet. Bid him breathe a little of love's witchery into his poem—a tender meeting or two, and, if he chooses, a whole hurricane of sighs, soft as the evening's balm, accompanied by flutterings of the bosom, and beaming eyes. Ellen Mar promised somewhat tender—but, alas! she, like a good girl, is bid, go sleep.

Forgive my unladylike simile. A poem without a love-scene is like punch without the fragrant lemon, spice, and sugar, which give flavour and sweetness to the mixture.

Your constant eader,
EMELINE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

Its a hackneyed saying, that evils often only require to be known to be remedied, and I doubt not it will prove applicable in the case I am about to allude to; which is, the practice adopted indiscriminately, of placing the materials for mending the roads *on both sides*, thereby rendering them in parts where the road runs narrow, so confined, that it is difficult for two carriages to pass one another in safety, and which is more particularly the case on the Girgaum and Breach Candy Roads. It is somewhat surprising that the circumstance should have escaped so long the attention of those whose more especial province it is to prevent the public being unnecessarily inconvenienced, particularly when a partial remedy appears so easily attainable, by only one side of the road being used for the purpose instead of both, and which would occupy but about 4 feet instead of 8 or 10, as at present.

Your's &c.
Z. Z.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The accompanying extract from the work of the celebrated Oriental Astronomer Nausar bin Hyder bin Mahomed Sheerazee, with explanatory Notes, will, it is hoped, give some light to the question now in agitation among the Parsees, in regard to the existing difference in the calculation of their time; giving it therefore a place in your columns will be obliging many of your Native Readers, but more particularly so to,

Your very obedient servant,
DEEN YAR.

Bombay, 29th August 1826.

بنام یزدان راستی پسند

از زیج ناصر بن حیدر بن محمد شیرازی

معروف بزیج ناصری

در مدخل تاریخ یزدجردی از روزهای هفته اصل تاریخ فارسی تا بآن روز که می خواهیم بیرون آوریم و هفت هفت بیفکنیم آنچه بماند از روز سه شنبه بشماریم تا آن روز معلوم شود و مثالش بیست و نهم شهریور سال چهارصد و نود و سه یزدجردی را اصل بیرون آورده حاصل آمد ۱۷۹۷۳۹ هفت هفت ازین بیفکندیم بماند ۶ از سه شنبه بشمردیم روز مطلوب یکشنبه آمد و اگر کبیسه مدخل ماهی بیرون از سالهای یزدجردی باآن سال کمی خواهیم هفت هفت بیفکنیم و آنچه بماند از روز سه شنبه بشماریم روز نوروز معلوم شود و مثالش هم باین تاریخ سالهای یزدجردی ۴۹۳ هفت هفت بیفکندیم بماند ۳ از سه شنبه بشمردیم روز روز پنجشنبه بود تا اول شهریور ماه هرماهی را دو دو روز برافزودیم حاصل آمد ۱۵ هفت هفت بیفکندیم بماند اول شهریور ماه روز یکشنبه بشمردیم بیست و نهم روز یکشنبه آمد هرگاه برکسی مشتبه شود که ورافزودن ۲۲ عدد کبیسه مدخل هرماهی تا شهریور ماه دوده می شود پس چگونه ۱۵ حاصل آمد نوشته مستور نماند که چون نوروز روز پنجشنبه بود ۵ بروده زیاد زیاد باید کرد بجهت توضیح قلمی کردید خواستیم که بدانیم که اول فروردین ماه قدیم سنه ۱۱۹۶ تا قصه یزدجردیه بکدام یک از ایام هفته مطابق خواهد بود از سنه مزبوره هفت هفت بیفکندیم خارج قسمت ۱۷۰ و باقی ماند ۶ از سه شنبه شمردیم نوروز روز یکشنبه خواهد بود

(TRANSLATION)

Extract taken from Zeeja Nausaree, or the Astronomical work, in Persian, of Nausar bin Hyder bin Mahomed Sheerazee, in which are laid down all the rules of Astronomical Calculations, and Explanations respecting the mode of ascertaining the Epochs and dates of the Roomee Hejree, Yezdezerdee, or Parsee, and the Jullalee Æras.

With regard to the Persian Æra of Yezdezerd, the Author says:—

"If you want to ascertain the correctness of any day of the Yezdezerd Æra, reduce the years into days and divide them by 7, and then compute the remainder from Tuesday, because on that day of the week the 1st day of the 1st year of Yezdezerd commenced, and by this mode of calculation you will find the true date required. *Example*—Today is Sunday the 29th, or Moraspund Roz of the 6th, or Sharaver, month of the present year of Yezdezerd 493.—These months and years are to be reduced into days, but as the 493d year is not yet complete, the days of the 492 years, and that of the additional months and days of the 493d year, amount to 17,9,759 days; these days, divided by 7, leaves 6 remaining days, which, computed from Tuesday, gives Sunday; hence the 29th day of the 6th month following on Sunday is correct."

It is calculated thus; 492 years

```
7)179759(25679          365 days in each year.
  14                     2460
  39                     2952
  35                     1476
  47                   179580
  42
  55                   179 additional 5 mths. and 29 days together 179 days.
  49
  69                   179759 Total days, of 492 years 5 months & 29 days.
  63
```

6 remainder, computed from Tuesday, gives Sunday for the 29th of Sharaver 493.

Note.—The above principle fully corroborates the reckoning of the Yezdezerd Æra now in use among the Kudeemees *or Chureegur*: for instance, The Kudeemee or Churecgur Year of Yezdezerd 1196, commences on Sunday the 3d of September 1826, correspouding with the 1st Suffer Heessabee, or the 29th of Mohurrum Heelalee 1242 Hejree, and is reduced thus upon the principle abovementioned, viz.

```
1195 complete years at
365 days in each year
 1975
 7170
 3585
gives 436175 days, to which add the 1st day of
    1        the year 1196,
7)436176 total days divided by 7.
  42      (6231
  16
  14
  21
  21
  07
   7
```

06 remaining, computed from Tuesday, gives Sunday for the 1st of Furvurdeen 1196.

With regard to finding out the days of the week on the 1st day of any given month, the author states, "If you wish to know on what day of the week a month commences from the table beneath, you will discover the day of the week on the 1st of each month for any given year. *Example*—The present is the 493d year, divide it by 7, and there remains 3, which computed from Tuesday gives Thursday for the commencement of the year 493, and to Thursday if you add two days of the week at the close of each month, you will discover the day of the week for the first day of every succeeding month,—that is to say, as the first day of the month Furvurdeen of 493 commenced on Thursday or the 5th day of the week, so that the first day of the month Ardeebehest commenced on Saturday, and thus adding 2 days of the week for each month you will find Sunday to be the day of the week on the 29th day of Sharaver, as mentioned before.

The following is the Table referred to in the preceding text:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Furvurdeen	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Ardeebehest	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Khordad	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Teer	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Amoordad	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Sharaver	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Mehur	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aban	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Adder	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Deh	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bohummun	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Asfundar	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
5 days of Gathaw	6	7	1	2	3	4	5

Explanation of the Table by the Author.

"The figures 1 to 7, in the first column at the top, are the remaining number after dividing the year by 7: for instance, if on dividing the years by 7 there remains 1, refer to that number in the Table at the top, and you will find the figure 3 in the second column below the 1st, denotes that the month Furvurdeen in the given year commenced on Tuesday, and hence the figures put opposite to each month may be understood: the 1st signifies Sunday, 2d Monday, 3d Tuesday, 4th Wednesday, 5th Thursday, 6th Friday, and 7th Saturday."

By the rule laid down in the above Table, the present day of the week, that is to say Sunday, falling on the 1st day of Furvurdeen 1196, according to the Kudeemee *or Chureegur* reckoning, is thus fairly and satisfactorily demonstrated.

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The year
divided by 7)1196(170
             7
            49
            49
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leaves 6, which figure 6 see in the first column of the Table. The figure 1 in the second column, immediately below the 6, shews that the first day of the month Furvurdeen 1196, commenced on the 1st day of the week, or Sunday.

Note.—The above principle, together with the fact that the 1st day of the 1st year of Yezdezerd commenced on Tuesday, and that the year of Yezdezerd consists of pure *Bekusur* 365 days, being 12 months of 30 days each, and five days of Gathaw, are confirmed and supported by a number of ancient works and authorities, both Persian and Arabic, now in possession of a learned Dustoor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH AUGUST 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 242 of 1826.—The following promotion is made.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet the Hon'ble A. O. Murray to be Lieutenant, vice Balmanno deceased.—Date of rank 6th August 1826.

No. 243 of 1826.—Captain J. W. Molesworth,

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of the 11th Regiment N. I. is allowed to proceed to Poona, on sick certificate, for one month.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1826.

No. 244 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that officers arriving from England in charge of Troops, whether of His Majesty's or the Hon'ble the Company's Service, submit to Government any unadjusted claim on account of short issues of provisions during the voyage, to the Men under their command, as early as practicable after landing.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1826.

No. 245 of 1826.—Captain Hewitt, of the 5th Regiment N. I. is ordered to rejoin his Corps, his services, which were placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, by Government General order of the 18th February last, being no longer required at that presidency. Captain Hewitt, is however permitted to be absent from his duty on his private affairs until the 30th of November next.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1826.

No. 246 of 1826.—Lieutenant Benbow, of the 15th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick Certificate, for twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1826.

No. 247 of 1826.—The following promotions are made.

2d Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Captain Robert Robertson to be Major, Lieutenant William Rollings to be Captain, and Ensign John C. Bowater to be Lieutenant, in succession to Morin deceased.—Date of Rank 1st April 1826.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sect. to Govt

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2D, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mos' at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta, 30 days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, 31 days, par.
A 5 per cent loan open.

The ship *Atalanta*, Capt. Johnstone, has arrived from England since our last, but brings no later intelligence than was received by the *Moro Castle*. Passengers by this opportunity:—

Mr. Finey, Lieut. Frazer, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Walker, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Mont.

The Editor of the Gazette appears to think that nothing will do but a paper war with the Editor of the Courier and his correspondent Z, between whom he thinks there is a near relationship, at least what would be considered so in Scotland. The skirmishers are already out with their *popguns*, but as peace has always been the order of the day with us, and is now the order of the day every where, we trust to be able to delay, if not entirely to avert, the shock of the main battle, the effects of which who would dare to divine! The fact is, the MANIFESTO of our contemporary is founded completely on misconception. We beg to assure him that our correspondent Z, is not *kin* to us in any degree of relationship whatever, any more than the man in the moon, if there is really such a personage, which we are inclined very much to doubt, though, if people wish to quarrel, the question *might* be made a very good subject of dispute in an Editorial ARENA. If the Editor will in his casual peregrinations call at the Courier Office, he may see the original letter, when he will be convinced that we had nothing to do with it; and he will have an opportunity of seeing that one paragraph, bearing on other subjects connected with his Editorial duties, has the rejecting mark of our pen. In fact, we are quite innocent of this war-exciting epistle, which we never thought, judging from ourselves, would have given our brother a moment's uneasiness. He may insert 20 X's in his paper, for any thing we care, for whatever matter we insert in the Courier belongs to the public, and however our arguments and opinions are torn and shattered by superior prowess, we will never complain as long as we are treated with the usual courtesy which distinguishes civilized warfare. In respect to a letter signed X, in the Gazette, we have little to say. X has divided the explanation given in our last paper into three heads, each of which he pretends to discuss In regard to the first of these heads, where we are accused of attributing too great a share of apathy to the good people of Bombay, if X had not chosen to shut his eyes, he might have easily discovered that the expression simply applied to their apparent comparative apathy on the question of the press Regulation, and not that they held a monopoly of that particular feeling, or rather want of feeling We did not know, however, till X told us, that we were living in a society where "the movements of every man, and the "visits of every lady, are invariably "watched, and the passions of envy, ma"lice, and spleen, ever and anon display"ed and wafted with every breeze over this "sweet and enchanting Isle." Sweet and enchanting isle, indeed! but we and our readers must both feel obliged for this information, as it will teach us to be more on our guard for the future. At the beginning of the second head, into which our explanation is scientifically and skilfully divided, there is a mysterious *we* snugly introduced into a pretty little parenthesis. This assumption of plurality may, perhaps, after all, merely indicate that the writer has rather a good opinion of himself, and it is not our intention to quarrel with a little harmless vanity. But to proceed. After an allusion to the comet, and after making a few fantastic gambols for his own amusement and that of the public, and generously, by the bye, at his own expense, X comes to a conclusion, on the subject of the nature of our explanation. which precludes all argument. This conclusion is an insinuation, that we have been disingenuous enough not to state the true motives which have influenced us in not publishing the proceedings of the Supreme Court. This indirect accusation we consider quite unmerited on our part. The reasons we laid before the public were, we declare again, the real reasons that influenced us. They were kept no secret, and were approved of by men of as good judgment, and as much independence, as are probably possessed by the writer in the Gazette, with all his overweening pretensions. The explanation was perhaps uncalled for—but that is quite another matter: we repeat, it was an honest one. As to the difference of opinion that exists between X and ourselves, as to the amount of benefit to be derived from the non-registry of the Calcutta regulation, it is a subject upon which we do not think it worth while to enter, as we would only be repeating what has been again and again brought forward; but surely neither of us are to blame because we happen to differ in opinion. To come to a conclusion, we did not stand alone, as the only Editor who omitted to publish the proceedings in the Supreme Court. The Ex-Editor, or more properly late Editor, of the Gazette acted on the same plan, though perhaps from different motives to those which influenced us; and in the Chronicle, only a few insolated parts of them ever appeared. Good bye, Mr. X, we have not been obliged to step far to one side to get out of the corner into which a little too much vanity led you to believe you had so knowingly screwed us up.

We observe that a *History of the Mahrattas*, by Capt. James Grant Duff, of this Establishment, and formerly Resident at Sattara, was advertised to be published in May. This work is described to "commence at a period antecedent to the Mahomedan conquest of the Deccan, and is brought down to 1819:—it includes the rise, progress, decline, and fall, of the Mahrattas; the rise of the English; the history of the Nizam's government, and of most of the states in India, as well as the decline and fall of the Moghul empire, and the subversion of the Deccan monarchies. Besides the records of the Mahratta governments of Poona and Sattara, and those of the English East India Company The authorities for this work are from a great variety of authentic sources hitherto inaccessible to the public." From the opportunities Capt. Grant possessed of collecting materials for his history, and from his known industry and acquirements, it may be expected to form a valuable addition to the works that have been already written on India.

Our letters from Persia mention the arrival of Col. McDonald and suite at Shiraz. The Mission had received every attention from His Royal Highness Hoosain Ali Mirza and his Court. Col. McDonald was to take leave on the 25th June, and would proceed that evening in progress to the Court of the *Shah*. Measures had been taken to remove the remains of the late Mr. Rich, Resident at Bagdad, and of Dr. Taylor, who died at Shiraz, and who were buried in the garden of the Jehan Namah, to the Armenian Church at Ispahan, a place where they were less liable to be disturbed; and we are happy to state, for the honour of the Persians and the satisfaction of the friends of the deceased, that the reports which at one time prevailed of the bodies having been disinterred and insulted, prove to be quite unfounded. The latest intelligence from the Mission mention, that it was seven days' march from Ispahan.

Overland accounts have been received from Constantinople to the middle of May. The fall of Missolonghi is, we are sorry to say, confirmed; and it is stated that the Greek garrison, when it found itself no longer able to hold out, made a desperate attempt to cut a passage through Ibrahim Pacha's lines. Very few of the brave Greeks are said to have survived this daring enterprize, but the carnage they made among their enemies during the conflict was reported to be very great. It is also stated that some arrangements had taken place between the Russians and Turks.

expressed in our last number, relative to the benefits which were supposed to be derived to the Press by the non-registry of the Calcutta Regulation in the Supreme Court at this Presidency, we alluded exclusively to European-born Editors. To the native or country-born Editors, the non-registry has brought all the advantages of the liberty of the press, equivocal or otherwise as they may be in India, and has conferred on them privileges more extensive than those enjoyed by their European brethren. We may be particularly stupid, but it is rather extraordinary that in all the discussions on the subject of the liberty of the press in India, we never could discover that the disputants had the same logical defined meaning for the expression. Does the liberty of the press in India, as it is generally used in controversy, mean, that every European and Native in India in the Hon'ble Company's territories, whether in the provinces or at the Presidencies, is to have the privilege of writing every thing which is not prohibited by the laws of England, and that a jury, native or European, is to decide on his guilt or innocence when accused? This is the only comprehensive definition of the liberty of the press in *India*, but we do not know that it is the one generally meant, but would be glad to elicit some information on the subject.

The following notice of a highly useful work, by Captain Seely of this Establishment, has been handed to us.

"Among the literary novelties of the day, Captain Seely's new Map of India bids fair to hold a high rank, not only from its originality, but from the universal addition of lateral margins in letter-press, conveying accurate but compendious notes, on the topography, statistics, and history, of the several cities, towns, and stations. These will render it a work permanently useful to the resident, and likewise to the traveller, to the latter of whom it will afford every assistance and guidance. The roads on the Map are very clearly defined, and as the author professes, no doubt very correct, as they are taken from late surveys. Our inspection of the proof was not such as to warrant a detailed criticism, but it certainly appears to us as a work of considerable merit, the production of no ordinary research and ability. The Road Directory, of about 100 pages, is a very useful appendage, and is cleverly arranged. This, like the Map, has a variety of illustrations, descriptive of countries, and cities, and rivers, &c."

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant C. Haggart, 1st B. E Regt.
Assist. Surgeon M. T. Kays.
Captain D. Forbes, 2d Grenadier Regt.
Captain W. Rollings, 2d Grenadier Regt.
Assist. Surgeon M. Alexander.
Cadet J. R Hibbert, Infantry.
Cadet A. Meadows, Infantry.
Lieutenant A. F. Frazer, 18th Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surgeon John Gibson.
Cadet Chas. Smith Mont.
Cadet W. Duncan.
Cadet G. W. Walker.
DEPARTURE.—Lieutenant G. J. Mant, 19th Regt N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 25th Ship King George, the Fourth, Captain P. Barker, from Muscat 18th August.

26th Brig Crown, Captain J Baird, from Greenock, left 23d April, touched at Teneriffe.

31st Ship Atalanta, Captain William Johnson from London, left Plymouth 18th April.

Passengers per Ship King George the Fourth.—G Geberne Esq. Captain Hind, Lieut. W Rogers Mr. Campbell, Captain Whiteside, Mr Brawn Mr Arriel, and J Captain and H Ben,

Passengers per Ship Atalanta, see preceding column.

DEPARTURE.—August 31st Ele H C. Pilot Brig Palemurus, Lieut. W. Rose Commander to Madras.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—August 16, H. C. Cruizer Hastings, Captain G. Dawson, for the Northern Ports.

17, H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain H. D Chadds, for London.

18. Brig Lutcheimy, Captain Colin, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 3. Brig Norval, W. Conbras, from Liverpool 15th January and Cape of Good Hope 1st June.

Ship Fairlie, J. Short, from Madras 23d July.

French Ship L'Asie, Ducrol, from Bourdeaux 28th December, Cape, Bourbon, Pondicherry and Madras 23d July.

4th Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwin, from Madras, 25th July.

Do. Aurora, E, R. Arthur, from Rangoon 31 July.

Do. David Clark, J. Bailes, from ditto 6th ditto.

Do. Lady Blackwood, J. Russell, from ditto 15th do.

Dutch Ship Burong, W. Lister, from Batavia 3d July.

5th Ship Juliana, Robert Innes, from London 8th March. Cape of Good Hope, and Trincomalee 27th July.

Do. Carnatic, W. Warwick, from Penang 29th June and Acheen 9th July.

Do. Anna Robertson, H. M. Potter, from Rangoon 15th July.

Do. Belle Alliance, G. Honner, from Madras 27th July.

H. C. Cruizer Mercury, D. Anderson, from Rangoon 7th July.

6th Schooner Venus, J. Wadhell, from Penang 2d July.

Ship Susan, G. Stewart, from Madras 27th July.

Do. John Adam, Charles Dew, from Mergui 1st June and Madras 27th July,

Do. Bombay Merchant, D. Ovenstone, from Rangoon 11th July.

Do. S. Ship Bengal Merchant, H. Hutchinson, from Madras 23d July.

Do Argyle, S. R. Harding, from Masulipatam 30th July

Do. Hydery, S. D. O. Eales, from Rangoon 1st July

Do H. C. Ship Thames, W. Haviside, from Cheduba 24th July.

French Ship La Victorine, P. June, from Bourbon 4th July.

Do. Ship Mermaid, A. Yates, from Rangoon, and Madras 1st August.

H. C. Pilot Vessel Mermaid, P. G. Sinclair, from Cheduba 23d July.

Passengers per Brig Norval, from the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs Cardner, Mariner; Mr. Dixon. Free Mariner; Mr. R. Stapleton; Mr. George Dick.

Per Ship Fairlie, from Madras:—Mrs. Beaumont; Master Beaumont; Dr. Ramsey.

Per French Ship L'Asie, from the Cape:—Miss Henrietta Tritton; Miss Charlotte Tritton; Miss Louisa Tritton; Mr. Tritton.

From Bourbon:—Mr. Guilner.

From Pondicherry:—Mrs. Brouck; Mr. Brouck Mr. Louis.

From Madras:—Messrs. Morel Charles and Dubignon Fortune, Merchants; Mr. Pilittier Engure, Free Mariner.

Per Carnatic, from Penang:—Mrs. Hay; Mrs. Senior; Mrs. Warm; Miss Hewett; 2 Misses Hay; 4 Misses Warm; Captain C. Dear; Lieut. Senior, 25th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut. Hay, 65th ditto ditto ditto; Lieut. Hall, Lieut. Lloyd, Lieut. Wood, 25th ditto ditto ditto; Lieut. Beatson, 54th ditto ditto ditto; Lieut. Burnett; John Crawford, Esq. Indigo Planter; Dr. Warm, and 3 Native Servants.

Per Juliana, from London:—Mrs. Clara Downes; Mr E. T. Downes, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. W. H. Stacey; Mr. George Gattie, Hair-dresser; Mr George Martin; Mr. William Stowe; Mars Scottick, Servant to Mrs. Downes.

From Cape of Good Hope:—Mrs. Charles Grant, Mark Ogilvy, George Fullerton, and Frederick Mackinson, Cadets; and a Native Servant.

From Madras:—Mr. Charles Dewelyn, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. William Briggs and W. Cumberland, Cadets; and Mr. Edward Barlie.

Per Hydery, from Rangoon:—Lieut. M. McLeod, 34th M. N. I.; Mr McFarlane, Mariner; Mr Ross, Merchant; and three Native Servants.

DEPARTURE.—August 7th Ship Ganges, R. Lloyd, for Penang and Singapore.

Do. Bark Mary Ann Sophia, A. Henderson, for Java.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At Bandora, on Tuesday the 8th ultimo, The Reverend Antonio Joseph de Souza, clergy *in minoribus*, inhabitant of Versava, aged 62 years, after a short but painful illness of the malignant fever, which he endured about 8 days with a true christian faith.—He came down at the Parochial of Bandora with his friend the Reverend Padre Francisco Xavier de Monte Vicar, who rendered him every assistance during his sickness with humanity, and buried his remains at the church of the Apostle St. Andrew with every funeral ceremony, attended by all the principal Parishioners of that place.

At Colabah, on the 26th ultimo, of Cholera, Thomas Reid, youngest son of the Rev, Joseph Laurie.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Secunderabad, on the 1st of August, the Lady of Captain Oliphant, of the Engineers, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 6th August, the Wife of Farrier Major J Burhill, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday, the 8th August, Mrs. Ann Turner, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency Cantonment on the 11th August, the Lady of Hubert Marshall, Esq. 33d M. N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Sankerumpette, on the 17th July, G. M. Ager, the infant Son of Lieut. W. Ager of H. H. the Nizam's 2d Regt. Infantry, aged 10 months and 9 days.

At Nagpore, on the 23d July, Henry William, the only son of Quarter Master Serjeant H J. Freeborn, of the 24 Horse Brigade of Artillery, aged 4 years.

On Friday, the 11th August, Gilbert Agnes Lemon, the infant Son of Mr. M. Carrapiett, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE. At Meerut, on the 20th July, J. Montaath, Esq. Captain, 35th Regiment, to Mrs. Lucinda F. Whish.

BIRTHS.—At Sea, on the 3d January, on board the Fort William, the Lady of J. Law, Esq. of a Son.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 21st February, the Lady of W. H. Bell, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, of a Son.

At Singapore, on the 26th March, the lady of W. P. Paton, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 13th June, the Lady of the Reverend Mr. J. Whiting, of a Son.

At Aurungabad, on the 27th June, the Lady of D. S. Young, Esq. Madras Medical Establishment, of a Son.

At Tranquebar, on the 13th July, the Lady of Captain G. Hutchison, Trichinopoly Light Infantry, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 20th July, Mrs. Campbell, the Wife of Mr. William Campbell, of the Custom House, of a Daughter.

At Banda, in Bundelcund, on the 21st July, the Lady of William Fane, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Monghyr, on the 29th July, Mrs. J. P. Ledlie, of a Son.

At Dum Dum, on the 1st August, the Lady of Captain Debrett, of a Daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 2d August, the Lady of Lieutenant Lowndes, Artillery, of a Son.

At Chandernagore, on the 6th August, Mrs. Joseph Winter, Daughter of the late Mr. J. D. Poirel, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Sea, on the 8th February, on board the Lady Campbell, Samuel Woodland, Esq. late of Calcutta.

At Penang, on the 6th May, the Lady of Lieutenant C. Fowler, 65th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

At Penang, on the 19th June, Mr. John Edmund M'Intyre.

At Singapore, on the 24th June, Robert Thomas Farquhar, third Son of Captain Davis, Garrison Staff, Singapore, aged 15 months and 11 days.

At Bolaram, near Hyderabad, on the 3d July, Sophia, second Daughter of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon T. Peacock, aged 3 years and 3 months.

At Khanapoor, near Hyderabad, on the 4th July, Maryanne, and Harriet, and at Secunderabad, on the 5th, of the same disease, Elizabeth, an infant, Daughters of Mr. Charles Browne, Quarter-master of His Highness the Nizam's Engineers.

At Bolaram, on the 6th July, Captain P Browne, of the 2d Madras European Regiment and Paymaster of of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

At Boolundshur, on the 8th July, Edward Bradford, Esq of the Civil Service.

At Cape Town, on the 17th July, Maria Magdalena Kotje, Widow of the late William Adrian Wit, Esq. and mother of P. J. De Wit, Esq. of Malacca.

At Allahabad, on the 17th July, Mr. John Goodall, an Assistant in the Board of Revenue, in the Central Provinces.

At Goruckpore, on the 25th July, Miss Azubah Clark, Sister of H. Clark, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that Station, aged 19 years and 5 months.

At Allipore, on the 27th July, the infant Son of Mr. J. Burridge, Honorable Company's Marine, aged 20 days.

At the New Anchorage, on the 28th July, Mr. Horatio Nelson Dallas, 5th Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Lady Melville.

At Calcutta, on the 28th July, Mr. John Pearson, aged 42 years.

At Monghyr, on the 28th July, Mr. Robert Rogers, Serjeant of Pioneers and formerly a writer in the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery's Office.

At Monghyr, on the 29th July, the infant Son of Mr. J P. Ledlie.

At Calcutta, on the 30th July, Master William Basil Walls, aged 17 years and 4 months.

At Howrah, on the 1st August, Mrs. A. J. M. Blundell, widow of the late H. Blundell, Esq. Civil Service.

At Calcutta, on the 2d August, Mr. William Clark, formerly Harbour Master of this Port, aged 58 years, 4 months and 19 days.

At Calcutta, on the 4th August, Mr. Richard Dundon, of the Bengal Marine, aged 28 years.

At Calcutta, on the 5 h August, Rodney Cotterell Statham, Esq. aged 56 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th August, Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. late Paymaster of 2d Battalion His Majesty's 65th Regiment, aged 62 years.

After a short illness, during h s passage from Rangoon to Calcutta, Christopher Smyth, Esq. of Dumfries, second Officer of the Ship Ganges, Captain Boultbee.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1826.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... ...28¼ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... 1½ *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities. viz 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees .....3¼ *Discount.*

A Light House having been erected on Point Palmiras, the lantern is now regularly lighted. The following document appears in the Calcutta Government Gazette, from which we republish it.

MARINE BOARD, 24TH JUNE, 1825.

The following remarks, the result by the present Marine Surveyor General, of an examination of the observations of the late Captain Court on his Survey of Point Palmiras and its neighbourhood, are published for general information.

"The latitude of the Light House on Point "Palmiras according to the Surveys of the late "Marine Surveyor General is 20° 41' 16" North, "and Longitude 87° 13' 0" East.

"The are several shallow and dangerous places "on the bank that surrounds Point Palmiras; and "ships should not attempt to navigate within its "limits.

"From 9 or 10 fathoms water on the tail of "the South East prong of the bank, the Light "House bears N. W. by W. ½ W. distant 9 miles, "and from that part to where the Light bears "West, you will meet with overfalls, and find so "little as 4½ fathoms water on some parts of the "Prong, yet there is no danger; but from where "the Light House bears W. by S. to the North "East point Bank where it bears S. 57° W. and "distant 9 miles, ships should avoid shoaling "upon it, as when the Light bears S. 70° W. "from 15 f thoms water, you will in less than "a mile to the westward shoal into 3½ fathoms "on the edge of the Bank, and again when it bears "S. 57° W. and distant 9 miles, from 17 fathoms "water, you will at about three quarters of a "mile to the westward find but 4 fathoms wa"ter on the North East point, shewing that be"tween th se two lines of bearings, the bank is too "steep to border on with safety; besides which there "is no necessity for a ship to approach so near to "the land thereabouts when seeking a pilot—as "being in 14 or 15 fathoms, when the Light "House bears N. W. by W. and steering N. E. "by N. or so as to be in 17 or 17½ fathoms "water when it bears West, will place you in "the situation where the pilot vessels generally "cruize.

"Although from where the Light House bears "West, all to the Southward is free of danger to "within a mile of the shore, it is not advisable for "ships to stand far into the bight between the "South East Prong of the bank and the shore, "as with the wind at S. S. E. and a flood tide "you may find it difficult to keep clear of sha "low water when going to the Eastward, there"fore should you make the Light House bearing "between North and N. W. by N. and the depth "be about 10 fathoms. I recommend standing "directly to the Eastward until in 13 or 14 fa"thoms water, then steer N. E. by N. for the "pilot's station, and attend to what has been "said of being in 14 or 15 fathoms with the Light "bearing N. W. by W. and 17½ fathoms when "it is West.

"If circumstances require you to anchor to the "Northward of the bank, after rounding the North "East point of it, you will find a smooth an"chorage in 6 fathoms on a soft muddy bottom, "with the Light House bearing S. 31° W. distant "about 6½ miles, where a grove of trees that are "on the North side of the Kunka River, will bear "from you S. 75° W. and the North East point "of the Bank will be S. E. ½ E. from you, and "about 4½ miles, this anchorage however can only "be deemed safe with the wind from South to "West."

(Signed) DANIEL ROSS.
Marine Surveyor General.
By order of the Marine Board.
(Signed) J. TROTTER
Secretary.

[*Govt. Gazette, August* 17.

H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain Chads, sailed for England late on Wednesday night, the packets for her having closed on the afternoon of that day.—She touches, we learn, at Trincomalie for the Admiral's despatches. Lieut. Colonel Godwin of H. M. 41st Regiment and John Hanbury, Esq. are passengers in her for England.

[*Madras Gazette, August* 19.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship Providence, Captain Ardlie, from England the 19th of April—last from Johanna.

Passengers:—Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Fenning, Mrs. Lenox and Child, two Misses Yates, two Misses Thompson, two Misses Cave; Colonel Podmore, Captain Fenning, Captain Hibgame, Lieutenant Hawes, Lieutenant Lenox; Messrs. Hunter, Gray, Pennode, Farren, Humfreys, Steel, M'Kintosh, Wilkinson, Wardlow, Maiuwaring, Dunmore, Blenkinsop, Lyons, Long, Reddie, Woolaston, Garrow, Collie, Burt, Studdart, and Mathew, Cadets; 2 Masters Cave.

Passengers for Madras:—Mrs. Taylor, Misses Scott and Valence; Miss E. Johns, landed at Madeira; Captain Taylor, Messrs. Butler and Millingan, Asst. Surgeons; Ensign Snow; Messrs. John James, Thomas Masia, returning to India; Messrs. H. H. Atkinson, Arthur Gordon, W. H. Dunsley, T. E. Woodhouse. T. Back, Hugh Montgomery, C. Walker, John Thompson, R. Bradstreet, Arthur Heywood, Edward Hughes, John Charles Fortescue, and D. Hayes, Cadets; Mr. W. Strahan, Free Mariner; and G. France.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Phillot, Mrs. Betts, Mrs Turner; Misses Steer, Rand, Colebrooke, Yates, C. Turner, Mary Turner, H. P. Turner, Margaret Turner, Barnard, Mrs. Kitchen, Mr. Charles Greenwell Mansel, writer; Mr. Betts, and Mr. Patton, free merchants; Messrs. Percy, Shortread, Jones, Palin, M'Donell and Butler, Cadets: Messrs. J. Danby, Turner, and Innes, Master E. M. Betts.

[*Govt. Gaz. August* 21.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	11th August, 1826.	SELL.
Prem. 27	8 Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	26 8 Prem.
Disct. 1	2 5 Per Cent Loan of 1822-23	1 10 Dict.
Ditto. 0	0 New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0 4 Ditto

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills, 5 per Cent.
Ditto on Private Bills..... 7
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 7
BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5 500 to 5,600.

BUY. COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.
2 *a* 2½ On London 6 Months sight per Sa. Rs. 2 ½ *a* 2 ½
On Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
On Madras ditto. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT WILLIAM;
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 26TH JULY, 1826.

Mr. C. Becher, Commercial Resident at Rungpore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 20TH JULY, 1826.

Mr. P. E. Patton, Fourth Judge of the Provintial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. B. Tayler, Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapore.

Mr. F. H. Robinson, Register of the Zillah Court at Agrah.

We understand the mails have been impeded in the past month, on the Bombay side, at Poonah, and also between Nagpore and Sumbulpore by very bad weather, the overflowing of rivers and torrents, and the carrying away of numerous bridges. The same effect has been produced to the southward by the overflowing of the Godavery, and other minor streams, particularly between Ellore and Vizagapatam, on to Poodee and the Soobunreeka in Ballasore.

On the North West road to Benares, the Damoodah has burst its boundaries, and flooded upward of sixty square miles of country in Bisenpore, &c. Similar checks have prevailed particularly in the neighbourhood of Hazareebaugh, where there are three Shakespearian bridges over very bad torrents. Fortunately all the Daks have arrived in due succession and uninjured by wet.

[*Govt. Gaz. August* 7.

The friends of Mr. CHINNERY will be glad to hear that his health has been re-established by his voyage to China, and that he has added greatly to his sketch book since he left Calcutta where, ere long, we hope circumstances will admit of his returning.

Most of our readers, we presume, are already acquainted with Mr. CHINNERY's talents and character in art. They will, we doubt not, be curious to learn in what estimation he is held in Europe by kindred genius and perfect masters in the fine arts. From different quarters we have understood, that both his drawings and coloured landscapes have called forth the admiration of several of his cotemporaries and general connoisseurs. Through the kindness of a friend we have before us the originals of two letters from the celebrated PROUT, whose praise of itself is fame. In the first he thus writes to a gentleman living in Calcutta:—

"Mr. R—— J—— has this day favoured me with a sight of some of Mr. CHINNERY's drawings, through the indulgence of Mrs. S——.

"To say I have been gratified, would be saying nothing to express my admiration of them—they are the best specimens of powerful sketches I have ever seen, and the best in colour, management, and execution."

The next letter is from Mr. PROUT to Mr. CHINNERY himself—"I cannot express how much I am gratified by your good opinion: I am sure you have the best motive in urging me with such a stimulus; but when I recollect your talents and high character in art, I am a little perplexed, and scarce know what I ought to say.

"Mr. R J. favored me with a sight of the drawings belonging to Mrs. S., with which I WAS DELIGHTED:—they brought my poor works instantly to the ground, and I suffered for the vanity in daring to think of myself in comparison with them. Their colour and energy appeared to me quite perfection. So you must allow me to be among your sincere and enthusiastic admirers.

"Will you do me the kindness to accept two slight sketches for your portfolio of scraps, and when you have a broken boat or a tumble down fragment to give to the wind, pray remember me, and I shall value it exceedingly."

These extracts will be allowed to be highly creditable to our artist; and we hope they will gratify him as much as they have his friends.

For the benefit of admirers of the fine arts, who may be taken in by the manœuvre to which he alludes, we may as well give another extract from Mr. PROUT's letters. "Since my return from Rome and Venice, a person called on me, wishing to purchase some drawings for India. I had none to dispose of; but I understand he had collected several from various persons which he would not allow me to see. Now I think it necessary to inform you that I have detected two or three poor devils of artists, who have been copying my drawings by the dozen, and have even put my name to them to impose on purchasers; and as it is very likely a batch of them may be sent into your market, pray do not believe *every* wretched drawing is PROUT's."

[*The India Gaz. August* 7.

THE H. C. Brig Freak, we are sorry to learn, has been under the necessity of putting back, in consequence of considerable damage from stress of weather. She lost her main topmast, bowspirt, anchors and main cable, and was at one time within a mile and a half of the shore. Mr. Paton, the second Arracan Commissioner, reached town the day before yesterday, and will not, we presume, be able to set out for his station, until the Freak undergoes repair.

The H. C. Ship Thames, from Cheduba the 24th July, has arrived with the invalids of the 2d European Regiment, of whom, we regret to learn, she buried sixty on the way up: a great portion of her own crew was sick. She experienced a gale through the whole of her passage.

We have received Pinang Gazettes, from the end of May to the end of June. They contain some Batavia intelligence, but not of late date. The H. C. Ship Charles Grant, from China to England, had stranded on the Coast of Java, having driven from her anchors in Anjer roads. She was, however, got off with apparently little damage, and intended proceeding on her voyage.

[*Govt. Gaz. August* 10.

Medical and Physical Society.—A meeting of the Society, was held on Saturday last, the Vice President, Mr. Wilson, in the chair. Dr. Mellis was elected Assistant Secretary. A complete set of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal was presented to the Society by Dr. Duncan. From the letter accompanying the Journals, it appears that the senna now procurable at home is generally called East Indian Senna, but Dr. Duncan doubts the accuracy of the appellation. It is believed he is quite right in this respect. Senna is an article of import in Calcutta, being brought by the Arab ships. It is not improbably, however, re-exported, if not from Calcutta, from Bombay, and hence its denomination—East Indian.

The following communications were then laid on the table. Observations on the diseases of Aracan by Mr. Stevenson, jun. Cases of Consumption, occurring in India, by Mr. Bird of the Bombay Establishment. Case of a singular Tumor on the Eye of a Child, Mr. Clark. Cases of Malignant Ulcer, by Mr. Langstaff. A note on the Papeetha, or St. Ignatius' Bean, by Mr. Playfair. Cases of Cholera at Buxar, by Mr. Dempster, and remarks on the virtues of the Rhubarb of the Himalaya, by Mr. Royle, superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Sherunpore.

The properties of the Himalayan Rhubarb, appear to be rather inferior to those of Turkey Rhubarb, but the comparison was made under unfavourable circumstances, the roots not having been duly prepared, but brought from the hills entire and vegetating. The latter was so far a favourable condition, that it admitted of their being transferred in the Experimental Garden in the hills, the Mussoreea Tibba, where they were growing in a strong and a healthy state.

The geographical distribution of the genus of plants, from which Rhubarb is obtained, is from the frontiers of China to Siberia, on the north, and westward, if native writers may be believed, to the mountains bordering on the Caspian. It is found along the Himalaya in various places, and in great abundance, and there is reason to think, in every one of the varieties from which the drug is obtained, that is known as Russian, Turkey or China Rhubarb. A variety was sent down from Gosain Than, by Capt. Webb, of which the root was as good as China Rhubarb. A round leaved variety was noticed by Mr. Fraser, at Jumuautri; two kinds were seen by Mr. Moorcraft at Niti, one of which he took for the Rheum palmatum, the other was smaller, and in the opinion of Major Hearsay, three species were distinguishable, one with broad, one with spear-shaped, and the other with serrated leaves; the last being, perhaps, the Rheum palmatum, from which the Turkey Rhubarb is obtained. On the Choor Mountain, the Rhubarb plant grows in rank luxuriance, and Mr. Gerard has found it in great abundance and of majestic growth on the hither slope of the Himalaya, and on the table land of Tartary, and in Ladakh, from whence some of the drug, of a very fine quality, was sent by Mr. Moorcroft. Wherever travellers have been in the Himalaya they have met with the plant, and there is every reasonable probability, that one kind or other will be found to correspond with that preferred in Europe. It is a curious anomaly, in the history of vegetable productions, that this drug should make nearly the circuit of the globe, in order to be rendered available in its native country.

Mr. Royle also adverts to the soil and temperature of the spot selected for the Medical Garden, the Mussoreea Tibba; the former he describes as consisting of a clayey loam, with a calcareous substratum, and the latter, as equivalent to a latitude of 41°: in confirmation of this, he has found the temperature of the nearest spring, in the warmest month of the year, to be 56°, and, considering this to be about the mean temperature, it approximates to that of Rome, which is in 41° 53, and of which the mean tempe rature, as given in Humboldt's Isothemal Tables, is 60°, 44° It is not unlikely, that the elevation of the Mussoreea Tibba will render it equivalent to a rather higher degree of latitude even than 41°.

The papers which were submitted for discussion were Observations on Diarrhœa Hectica, by Dr. John Tytler, and Remarks on a Malignant Epidemic Ulcer, or Hospital Gangrene, by the Secretary, Dr. Adam. The former complaint is very common amongst the poorer, or more exposed classes of natives in the rains, and the setting in of the cold season, and is, apparently, referrable to the want of a nutritious diet, to insufficient clothing, and to damp uncomfortable accommodation. It is very extensively fatal, and no mode of treatment has yet been devised, on which confident reliance can be placed. The Epidemic Gangrene occurred amongst a division of the forces stationed at Hussingabad in 1818, and proceeded to an alarming extent, although not fatal. It came on with the commencement of the cold weather, to the influence of which the situation of Hussingabad was much exposed. The only tropical application of any utility was the Arsenical Solution, but the disease was finally arrested by the exhibition of mercury, and in a short time disappeared.

We are happy to find that the second volume of the transactions is on the eve of publication. It will be completed probably in the course of this month. Copies of the first volume had reached England, and were advertised by the Asiatic Journal for March.

[*John Bull, August* 10.

The refusal of the Dutch Resident at Bencoolen, to allow the manumitted Caffres to leave the settlement, assuredly is a gross violation of the Treaty with the British Government: we can see nothing "indirect" in it, as the *Singapore Chronicle* has it; we conceive it to be most direct and palpable. The few Englishmen that remain might just as legally be prevented from quitting Fort Marlbro' when they pleased: the Caffres are to all intents and purposes under the protection of the Hon'ble Company, and considering them in the light of public property is another laughable exhibition of the blundering diplomacy, [to call it by no worse, or more appropriate name] of our Dutch friends. The Dutch have already shown how little they respect the treaty; and the Company's servants are only to blame, if they neglect representing the transaction in its proper colours, and allow the rights and the honour of their *Honourable* Masters to be compromised and insulted, without an effort to protect them.

[*Beng. Hurk. August* 10.

Letters received by yesterday's Dawk state, that on the morning of the 8th instant, the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

fleet of the Right Honorable the Governor General was off Mirzapore. They speak of the gloom thrown over the whole party by the late severe calamity, which, as must have been supposed, was felt in its most melancholy force by his Lordship, and very severely by all who had the happiness to be on intimate terms with the amiable departed spirit. The progress of the fleet was rather slow. The currents are mentioned as dreadfully strong against the fleet, and the services of the steam vessel, in hauling pinnaces, &c. off sand banks and lee shores, are spoken of in the highest terms. Four or five baggage boats had foundered.

[*Beng. Hurk. August* 11.

We regret to state, that Ensign Charles Wright, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, was lately murdered within the Oude territory while proceeding to join his Regiment at Lucknow. None of our readers will be much surprised at the occurrence of such an event in the kingdom of Oude; although it will no doubt be duly felt by all who are ever likely to visit that country, and be deeply lamented by the relatives and friends of the deceased.

[*Beng. Hurk. August* 12.

A report is in circulation that the Burmese have refused paying the second instalment, and that in consequence Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL had refused to permit the Burmese Flag to be hoisted at Rangoon. We do not know on what authority this report rests.

There are at present no fewer than four ships foul of each other at Champaul Ghaut. Our informant could not ascertain their names, but mentions the Clydesdale as one of them, and that her stern frame seemed to be considerably damaged. At the time he left a large vessel was swept down by the current, whirling round about, till she reached the other ships that were foul, where, after some crushing, she stuck fast. One of them has lost her bowsprit, and the bowsprit of another is right athwart her, and fixed betwixt the main and foremast. The Hamian Shaw, which is immediately above the four ships above mentioned, appears to be moving down upon them, and another vessel of smaller dimensions was whirling down in the same manner as the one first mentioned, when they appeared to have succeeded in bringing her up. At the time our informant left, the four vessels foul of each other were swinging by one cable.

[*John Bull, August 12th.*

SECOND *CALCUTTA LOTTERY.*

Fifth Day's Drawing; Thursday, 3d August.

PRIZES.

No. 2930 Prize of 30,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2159 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 292 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1093 2924 4367 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 3587 5361 2685 4989 3755 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 3059 4805 2656 1635 3159 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Sixth Day's Drawing: Saturday, 5th August.

No. 5671 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 579 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 928 997 1747 3578 5139 5800 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 977 1069 2650 3288 3450 4839 5751 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Seventh Day's Drawing: Monday, 7th August.

Nos. 2037 4509 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1991 3099 3711 4582 5086 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 5 56 348 2302 3848 3924 4716 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Eighth Day's Drawing; Thursday, 10th August.

No. 374 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1494 5632 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.
No. 3844 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 4787 5373 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 409 2789 3671 3782 3992 4347 5082 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

English News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 13.

REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH

Mr. ABERCROMBIE rose, pursuant to notice, to move for an alteration in the representation of the city of Edinburgh. At the desire of the petitioners, he once more called the attention of the House to the prayer of their petition, and would endeavour to obtain for them that relief which they thought they were entitled to. He had investigated the subject in all its bearings, and he had satisfied himself, not only of the reality and magnitude of the grievance, but also, that it would not be impossible to find a remedy for it. The population of Edinburgh was upwards of 100,000, sou It was not they, however, who elected the Member to be returned to Parliament, but a Town Council, consisting of thirty three members; nineteen of whom were elected by their predecessors, and who would in their turn elect their successors. The abuse was so scandalous that it had been found impossible to meet it by direct argument. Indirect means had therefore been taken to support it, The abetters of it said, that if reform was granted to Edinburgh, it would be necessary to grant it to Glasgow, Aberdeen, and other towns. He knew these and similar arguments, if arguments they could be called, would be brought against him. That numerous and respectable class of people, whom he should not hesitate to call the Reformers of Scotland, were too well informed, and had opinions too sound not to see that it would be ruin for any city to attempt the abolition of the abuse, if Edinburgh did not succeed. It had been urged as an objection, that although himself was not a Republican, yet that he lent himself to those who entertained Republican principles. He repelled the assertion. Neither himself, nor that respectable class whose sentiments he uttered, held such opinions. He invited Gentlemen to refer to the petition itself. It contained nothing but a narrative of the grievances under which they laboured. It was in the highest degree respectful in its language; it specified no distinct mode of relief but merely related their grievance, and threw themselves upon the justice of the House to remedy it. He was ashamed to have mentioned the charge, as it was clear that it was equally unjust and ungenerous With respect to the argument which would, no doubt, be used, that, under the present system, Edinburgh had thriven—he bore testimony to the fact, and no man more sincerely rejoiced in it than himself—but he must not be understood to concur in the inference attempted to be deduced from the circumstance, namely, that the state of prosperity was attributable to the exertions of the Town Council, for it was not through, but in spite of, the efforts of the Town Council, that Edinburgh had thriven. Since he had had the honour of a seat in that House, various measures had been introduced into it for the promotion of the prosperity of the City of Edinburgh, every one of which he had supported. In every one of those the parties arraigned against each other, were the Town Council on the one side, and the inhabitants on the other. In every one of these the Town Council failed, and of consequence the inhabitants succeeded. Why did the latter succeed? because Parliament did justice to the individuals to whom it was due. It had been objected to him that he had not stated any particular abuse on which to found his motion. He protested against the supposition that he was bound to do so. The right of choosing a Member to represent the City of Edinburgh in that House was not private property—it had been intrusted by Parliament to the Town Council, to be exercised for the benefit of the people; and if Parliament should find that that right had not been exercised in the manner which had been stipulated, it was perfectly competent to Parliament to withdraw that privilege and confer it on the people, for whose sole benefit it had previously been vested in the Town Council. But if such a case of abuse as that required of him were necessary to his argument, he would feel little difficulty in supplying it, for it would be very easy for him to make out so large a list of abuses as would appal those who were loudest in their calls for a specific instance. From the year 1784, down to the present time, the misconduct which had grown out of the system, had been frequently brought before that House, but unfortunately no remedy had been applied. The great evil arising out of that system was, that it excluded the people from representation, and gave to a corrupt Magistracy, who had grossly abused it, that privilege which ought to have been conferred upon or suffered to remain with the people. In order to give weight to the opinions on the subject which he had taken the liberty to deliver, he begged the attention of the House to what had been stated by that enlightened writer and Learned and able Judge, Lord Kaimes. [Here the Honourable and Learned Gentleman read the opinion of that distinguished individual, which went to the effect that the greatest evil of all that had resulted from the system respecting the mode of electing Members of Parliament, and which left those to whom the privilege of choosing Representatives was confined, peculiarly open to bribery, by any persons who could command sufficient money, and to which cause must be ascribed the admission into Parliament of so many objectionable persons. He entreated the House to consider the inconsistency which would be manifest in those Hon. Members who was favourable to the measure of Parliamentary Reform in England, and who would oppose its extension to Scotland. He called the attention of the House to one fact, that there was no instance of popular representation in all Scotland, while in England, as every Hon. Gent. knew, the contrary was the case. In England, the only question that arose was, not whether the privilege of electing Members of Parliament should be taken away, in case of corruption, but to what other place, and into what other more deserving hands, should it be transferred. The Scotch Representatives in that House were, in point of fact, sent there, in order to support the power and the influence of the very limited number of persons by whom they were elected. What, he would ask, could be more humiliating for the people of Edinburgh, than one consequence of that state of the Scotch Representation, where, when they had a complaint to make, or a prayer to address to Parliament, they were obliged to apply to other persons than the Representative for their own City to introduce them to the notice of that House? so that, in truth, the people were left without a remedy, unless they should choose to apply to a complete stranger to protect them. Was it not also mortifying to them to see their fellow-subjects of England and Ireland in the full enjoyment of privileges denied to themselves. He entreated of the House to permit him to carry the Resolution which he was about to submit for its consideration, and thus restore to the people of Scotland those rights which had been so long, and so unjustly withheld from them. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman concluded, by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and alter the Representation of the City of Edinburgh.

Mr W. DUNDAS opposed the motion. It did not surprise him, that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman should be the chosen champion of such a petition as that which had been presented—because he remembered, that two years ago, the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had been the chosen champion of a precisely similar measure, and which had experienced the fate which he trusted awaited that then before the House. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had been eloquent in his declamation in favour of free Representation, which was not surprising in an Hon. Gentleman who, in his own person, offered a splendid instance of freedom of election; and he (Mr. Abercrombie) naturally, as the Representative of the three independent voters who had sent him into that House, was anxious to impart to others a portion of that liberty, and of those privileges, which his own constituents so fully enjoyed. (A laugh.) What did the Hon. and Learned Gentleman call upon the House to do? Nothing less than to overthrow and trample upon rights; not rights of yesterday, but rights which had existed for ages. The Learned Gentleman had contended, that the prosperity of Edinburgh had not arisen from the good conduct of the Magistrates; but that the city had flourished in spite of their conduct. There he (Mr Dundas) was at issue with him, and contended that the prosperity of Edinburgh—he did not mean to confine himself merely to streets and squares, but the prosperity of Edinburgh as it consisted in the wealth, and comfort, and flourishing condition, of the people—did arise from the good conduct of the Magistrates and Town Council. Was there any charge against the Magistrates? Not a word. No serious charges of corruption could be proved. A Noble Lord (Hamilton) had, on a former occasion, moved for a Committee to inquire into the state of the Burghs, and when called upon to name his Committee, the Noble Lord named almost all of them from Gentlemen on his own side. But his (Mr. Dundas's) name was added, and the names of the Members for Knaresborough and Sandwich were introduced. For himself, having been obliged to go to Scotland, he had not attended the Committee, and two Members had to support their cause against twenty on the other side. A ship load of books and papers had been sent for, and what was the result? Was there any corruption discovered? Was any censure proposed? Not a word of censure or imputation on the conduct of the Magistrates of Edinburgh? Would they then degrade the Magistrates of Edinburgh now, by entertaining such a proposition as this? What could others expect if the Magistrates of Edinburgh were to be treated in this manner? Treated as if they had been guilty of some crime? Parliament had certainly disfranchised some Boroughs upon proof before of gross misconduct at elections. But here no such thing was alleged; and were the Magistrates of Edinburgh, then, to be the first victims selected for punishment, without any crime alleged against them? The Honourable and Learned Gentleman had quoted an opinion of Lord Kaimes; in opposition to which, he (Mr. Dundas) begged leave to read to the House the opinion of at least as eminent a Judge, he meant Lord Hailswicke, who had dwelt with peculiar force upon the unalienable character of the rights of the Town Council, and of Royal Burghs, by the Act of Union. The Hon. Gentleman here read the extract, and concluded by expressing a hope that the House would not commit such a breach of public faith as that which was contemplated by the motion of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman.

Mr. J. P. GRANT rose to support the motion of his Hon. and Learned Friend. If any proposition was more clear than another it was, that the right of electing Members to sit in that House was not a matter of private property, to be used for private advantage, but intrusted to individuals for public objects, and to be exercised for the public benefit. If Honourable Gentlemen would take the trouble of referring to the Articles of Union, they would find that the law was not to be altered, except for the benefit of Scotland. If his Hon. and Learned Friend had, and he (Mr. Grant) thought he had made out a case, proving that abuses existed under the present system, and that an alteration of it would be for the benefit of Scotland, he could not see how the inalienability of the rights in question could be relied on in opposition to a measure, the object of which was to amend them.

Sir G. CLERK was exceedingly anxious to impress upon the English and Irish Members the connexion of this question with the general principle of reform. If the system were broken down, it would be the means of still greater innovation in England herself, where the corruption was greater; but no alteration had been made in the English representative system except in those cases where great venality had been proved, and the House had felt itself bound to interpose, and to infuse a purer spirit of election, by transferring the right to some neighbouring hundreds; or, as in the case of Grampound, to the County of York. There was nothing in this case to distinguish it from various Boroughs in England, and if they were determined to make an experiment, he would call upon them to make it in England.—The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had presented a similar petition two years ago; and of the present one he would only say, that it had been got up with great difficulty. The complaint that the voice of the country was not expressed by the counties [illegible] founded—though the number of the electors [illegible] small, the landed interest was completely represented. Edinburgh was a most unfit place on which to try the experiment of a popular election. Bath, and some other cities and towns in England, were much fairer game. With respect to popular election, he should only say, that Ireland furnished a complete example of the mischief which would arise from a too great extension of the elective franchise.

Sir R. FERGUSON observed, that the question at issue was short and simple, viz whether the Members who were returned to Parliament ought to be the Representatives of the people. If any one thought that they ought not, let him stand up and say so. There was not in Scotland a single Member returned by the people—the elective franchise was confined to close corporations or counties, which might be represented by people having nothing but a piece of parchment, and who in turn might be elected by similar persons. The Hon. Baronet had surely forgotten, when he said that there was no feeling or wish in Scotland for a change, that all the Scotch boroughs, with only one exception, had petitioned on the subject a few years ago. He was not, however, surprised at the language of the Hon. Baronet. He knew that if the right of election was extended, he would not be returned.

Sir F. BURDETT explained the reason which had induced him to abstain from interfering in this question, when upon a former occasion it was brought before the House under the same auspices as in the present instance. He had not chosen to come forward, lest the inhabitants of that part of the kingdom should turn round upon him, with *non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis*, and regret his feeble endeavours to reform their system of representation. The Honourable Member who had spoken last but one, on the other side, had sufficiently demonstrated the nature of the thirty voters, by whom he was returned; he had furnished the strongest possible grounds for an extension of the elective franchise, and they might infer from his zeal, what would be the activity and the zeal of another, who was returned, not by thirty-three persons, but by the inhabitants generally. His Gallant Friend, who had spoken last, had said, that every thing respecting the representative system of Scotland, was imperfect. He thought that he comprehended the meaning, and agreed with him, that a more barefaced, unblushing system, than that which had obtained in Scotland, was not to be met with; but so far was he from thinking that system imperfect, that he would venture to declare it the most perfect, and the most consistent, which could possibly be devised. Such a system of perfect corruption, and of thoroughpaced iniquity—such an unblushing sacrifice of all the interests of the country, and such a substitution of public pretences to serve private ends it would be difficult to invent. The system was perfect in all its parts—it was a chrysolite, in which there was not a single flaw, and he would, therefore, say, that the term imperfect was one which could not be applied to it with any propriety. On this occasion, however, he must say, that he felt less zeal in exposing the system, because he was aware that it was possible to support the present motion without reference to the general principle of reform, and because he wished to see the whole country united and struggling for this great good. The arguments of the Honourable Member for Calne were so unanswered and unanswerable; like the corruption of the Scotch representation, it was so perfect, so entirely *totus teres atque rotundus*, that no one, whose conscience was not so alive on the subject as to dread lest the most trifling reform in one quarter should lead to reform in another, could possibly object to it. But it was in vain to attempt to shew such persons that there might be, without any inconsistency, a possibility of doing so desirable an act of grace; it was in vain to endeavour to persuade them of the justice of reform—there was in them a still small voice of conscience which instantly took the alarm at the most trifling inroad upon corruption, and told them that if it was removed, there was no safety for the immense mass which remained behind. Though the eyes of Argus might be stopped by the pipe of Hermes, nothing could suit the conscience of a certain part of the House, when the corruption by which it was almost universally marked, was alluded to. Therefore it was, that he had remained silent on those occasions when any subject of the kind was brought forward. He was persuaded that it was impossible to remove those suspicions and jealousies which had been stated by the Honourable Baronet, and had therefore felt, that it would be equally useless and impolitic to interfere. So alive was the conscience of the House, that whenever one instance of corruption was adduced, some one immediately got up and brought forward twenty others, of still greater enormity, and founded their plea for forbearance upon their existence. He hoped that the Hon. Mover would meet with some support from his Majesty's Ministers, and that since good measures had been taken, from what had been termed the King's opposition—and since they had received many good turns from it, they would now forward and support a motion to which no possible objection could be urged consistently with the principles which had lately been professed. The opposition in the present Parliament did not bear the character of some former oppositions; it was the most candid and the most honourable which he ever remembered to have seen—it was bound together by principle, and not by that petty hankering after place and power, by which some others had been unfortunately distinguished. He hoped, therefore, that the intellect of administration—the cork (if he might so express himself) on which it swims, would now act on those principles of philosophy and wisdom which the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had lately so ably advocated and professed. When he called it an administration, however, he was aware that he was applying to it a designation to which

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by the Right Hon. Secretary for
fairs, who laid down principles with a
ul ar to himself, and with a propriety and
th language to which he had heard nothing
time that could bear the slightest compari-
. He would now call upon him to say, whether
ose principles of a generous policy, which he
spoke of as dangerous when pushed to excess, but
which formed the only rule of wisdom when kept
in moderation—whether those conservative and be-
neficial principles, whose application he had so
ably advocated, might not be called into action, and
applied to the representation of Edinburgh. He
begged to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman, if he
now felt inclined to advance the march of know-
ledge, which he had lately so eloquently advocated?
The Right Hon. Gentleman could not be one of
those who was apprehensive of the blessings of
light; and neither his admitted ingenuity, nor
his splendid eloquence, could prevail to shake the
influence of what had been stated to the House by
the Honourable Member for Calne (Mr. Abercrom-
bie). He (Sir F. Burdett) called upon the Right
Hon. Gentleman to do justice on this occasion,
to his own character, to uphold the character of his
country, and allow to the citizens of Edinburgh
some small share of the benefits of the British Con-
stitution. He called upon him to show the benefici-
al effects of his philosophy, when, according to his
favourite notion, it was called into action, and ap-
plied to the common affairs of life; and explain,
upon philosophical principles, why the learned ci-
ty of Edinburgh, in which was as orthodox a col-
lection of philosophers as the Right Honourable
Gentleman could wish—why that exemplary and
enlightened body were to be excluded in perpetuity
from a fair and equal share in the representation.
Let the Right Honourable Gentleman show the
way—let him be the first to break the spell of
that spirit which "assailed the life of Turgot, and
plunged Galileo in the dungeons of the Inquisiti-
on," and which never raised its head, or used its
influence, but in opposition to the true interest of
the world; or, in the more eloquent phrase of the
Right Hon. Gentleman, "to roll back the tide of
civilization." (Hear, hear.) Let him show the way,
and make manifest the propriety and security of
thus applying the enlightened principles of his phi-
losophy. Without this, nothing, he well knew, was
to be expected. For what could they expect from
those darkened, bigoted, and apprehensive minds
with which they had otherwise to deal, and which
were afraid of the light because they knew not to
what it would lead them? Without his aid, the
fortress of corruption must remain impregnable.
(Hear, hear.) He wished the acquiescence to this
motion might lead to more general and beneficial
consequences; but, at all events, if this motion
were refused, he should console himself with the
belief, that if it were refused, it would arouse
such a spirit in the people, as would induce them
to come forward and demand that general reform,
the least advance to which was so much dreaded on
the other side of the House. (Hear, hear.) He hoped whenever the people came forward, they would
do so, under the guidance of wisdom and of pru-
dence, and proceed as their forefathers had done,
for the attainment of so great an object. Even un
der the influence of defeat, it would afford him
consolation to think, that the very defeat would
unite all classes of the people in one band, declaring
the necessity of reform---a necessity which the lon-
ger he lived he found to be more pressing, and in
which the greatest men that ever sat in Parliament
fully concurred. If this motion were resisted, he
hoped a voice would be heard in this House,
which it would be impossible to resist. (Hear,
hear.) However, a milder course was now propo-
sed---a course which, to use the words of the great
Lord Chatham, "would infuse new health into the
crazy and broken constitution." He supported the
present motion, although he would have liked it
better if it had been more general. He would wish
it to be the be-all and the end all; but even though
it were not---though it were only one step in the
course of reform, it met his approbation. He called
upon the people of England, Ireland, and Scot-
land, to watch this proceeding, and be the event
as it might, he called upon the country to do its
duty.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. KEITH DOUGLAS contended, that no speci-
al case had been made out in favour of Edinburgh,
and that if the motion were to pass at all, it must
be made general, and apply to every corporation
town in the United Kingdom. He did not believe
such a measure to be necessary, and would, there
fore, oppose the motion.

Mr. C. PELHAM supported the motion.

Lord A. HAMILTON and Mr. CANNING rose at
the same time, but the Right Hon. Gentleman
gave way.

Lord A. HAMILTON said, that he would not de-
lay the House for any length of time, as no man
could be more desirous than himself to hear what
might be urged by the Right Hon. Gentleman.
He hoped that this question would not be decided
by any reference to the articles of Union with
Scotland, as nothing could be more unjust. The
representative state of Scotland could not bear
discussion for a moment. It should not be endu-
red that 33 electors should return the Member for
Edinburgh. The system was not confined to the
capital, it extended through the entire country,
and the humblest inhabitants were ashamed of it.
He trusted the House would amend the whole
system, and rescue the people of Scotland from
the contaminated situation in which they felt
themselves placed.

The LORD ADVOCATE was anxious that this
should be discussed, not as a Scotish but as a Bri-
tish question; as one which affected the rights and
interests of the country at large. It was not his
intention to have troubled them upon the subject,
but he felt it impossible to suffer such expressions
as those of chicanery and collusion to pass with-
out some observation. It could not be expected
that he would repeat all that had occurred in the
House upon the proposal of his Bill. He would
confine himself to the statement that the Bill had
been brought in by him, and had been sanctioned
by the votes of the House. After it had passed
through certain stages, and had been read a second
time, his friends expressed their disapprobation of
the measure; and he being convinced of its inuti
lity had subsequently divided the measure. Such
was the real state of the case, and he now, in the
face of the country and the House, disclaimed all
collusion whatever. He had not interfered upon
the subject any where, except upon the Committee,
of which he was a Member. Those who raised a cla
mour against the Magistrates of the Royal Burghs,
were utterly ignorant of the manner in which these
Magistrates performed their duties. These officers
had for the last five years been in the habit
of making their annual returns, and during this
period, not a single complaint had been made of
malversation in a Royal Burgh. The learned
Member argued that it was highly unjust to de-
prive a Body of its chartered rights, unless it
were proved to be guilty of corruption, or some
offence for which it deserved such punishment.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND corroborated the statement
of the Lord Advocate, as to the fate of his Bill.

Lord A. HAMILTON observed, in explanation,
that the declaration of the Lord Advocate, and
the Hon. Gentleman, left the question just where
it was before. (Order and Hear.) What they
had stated with regard to any collusion on a former
occasion, might be quite correct, but it made no
difference in the principle upon which it was de-
sirable to adopt the alterations which had been
proposed.

Mr. SECRETARY CANNING.—Although it was
neither my intention nor my desire to
speak upon a question, with reference to which I
thought I should best perform my duty by re-
maining a mere spectator; and although I have
not found any thing in the observations, either
upon the whole question of Reform, which it is
said by some to involve, or in the character of
the arguments by which the particular measure
is supported, which call upon me to depart from
that course which I conceive to be the most ex-
pedient; yet as I have been in some degree
personally appealed to during the debate, I feel
it necessary to trouble the House with a very few
observations. And first, I would beg leave to
say a few words with respect to the charge brought
against the Learned Lord (the Lord Advocate)
and the Honourable Member upon the Bench
behind me. The Noble Lord (Lord A. Hamilton)
says, that the declaration of the two Honourable
Members leaves the question precisely where they
found it. That may be very true, in the Noble
Lord's opinion, in one sense, but if I understand
the Noble Lord correctly, the *gravamen* of the
attack upon the Learned Lord and the Honoura-
ble Member rested upon some underhand pro-
ceedings, which they were supposed to have
adopted with reference to former Bills on this
subject, and upon a collusion between these
Honourable Members, both as regarded themselves
and others, to defeat those Bills in their progress
through the House. As to the fact of collusion,
my two Hon. Friends, near and behind me, have
most distinctly disclaimed and reprobated the
imputation; and when a charge of this nature is
advanced, I know of no possible tribunal to which
an appeal can be made, except to the honour of
the individuals in question, who, upon these occa-
sions, most positively affirm, that upon the pro-
ceedings of that day, no collusion whatever took
place. My Hon. Friend (the Lord Advocate)
the mover of the Bill, states, as a reason for its
being divided, that many of his friends approved
of the measure in part, and disapproved highly
of others, which he deemed the most beneficial
and the least objectionable. These assertions of the
Noble Lord, though they were in opposition to
this statement, were not contradictory, as both
may be perfectly true, but by way of taking the
sting out of his objection, he refers to those motives
by the influence of which the division of the
measure was effected. This being the state of
the discussion, I do not know of any other tribu-
nal, when a charge of personal or Parliamentary
unfairness is alleged, to which reference can be
made, than the honour of the parties in question.
To this tribunal, the appeal has been made, and
the charge has been most strenuously denied. In
an early period of the debate, I have been called
upon to answer, and it is in consequence of that
call that I am induced to present myself to the
House. I have been required, both by the Hon.
Baronet (the Member for Westminster) and the
Noble Lord, to answer certain questions which
have been proposed to me, connected with the
general question of Reform, and to declare upon
what ground I can, in any consistency with some
former declarations of mine on another occasion,
oppose that degree of improvement which is sup-
posed to be contained in the present proposal of
the Hon. Member for Calne. These calls have
been undoubtedly made with great politeness, and
in terms of more than ordinary, and, I fear, un-
deserved compliment; but, I confess, I am very
much at a loss to understand the ground upon
which it is said I should give my concurrence to
the present measure; or how such a character
can be attached to my expressions, as to give
reason for supposing that I am pledged either to
this or any other more comprehensive measure
of Reform. It is perfectly true, that on the
occasion alluded to by the Hon. Baronet, I did
make use of those expressions which he has taken
as the foundation of his argument; and that I did
state, in the language used by all men, when they
have occasion to address a deliberative body upon
any great question connected with policy or the
public weal, that I would not resist change, merely
because it was change; neither would I resist
innovation, as innovation, provided they were
accompanied by that degree of improvement and
advantage which would sanction a departure from
established order, and warrant the propriety of
adopting them. I have often been accused of
being incorrigibly and pertinaciously averse to a
reform of any kind which I did not consider ab-
solutely necessary and expedient; but I would
even take a higher and more formal ground, and
say, that I desire to be accused of resting my op-
position to Reform, not upon any times—not upon
any circumstances—not upon its application to
any particular places—not upon any events of a
nature transitory and evanescent,—but upon a
decided, matured, and I may say, unalterable
conviction, that there are no grievances in the
representation to be redressed; but that if there
are any grievances, that they could not be re-
medied by means of what is called Parliamenta-
ry Reform, without leaving us exposed to the
chance of greater misfortunes and greater calami-
ties than could possibly arise from any of those evils
to which we may be subjected by an endurance of
our present grievances. (Hear, hear! from the Op-
position Benches.) I do not call upon the Hon. Mem-
bers to agree with me in my opinions upon the sub-
ject of Parliamentary Reform, as it constitutes no
part of the argument of the night, but I call upon
Hon. Members to agree in this, that I have stated
my opinion fairly. I am, therefore, at a loss
to explain the grounds upon which the Hon.
Members can found their expectations of my
support. When I am opposed to the larger ques-
tion of Parliamentary Reform, of which this sub-
ject, as far as it can be viewed as a matter of legis-
lative discussion may be considered a lighter
portion, I am prepared to say, that being, as I
am, a decided opponent of Parliamentary Re-
form, I am also opposed to this measure. I go
still farther, and assert, that even if I were an ad-
vocate of Parliamentary Reform, I would still
be adverse to this question; and would, perhaps,
under such circumstances, give it a more strenuous
opposition than that to which I am at present
disposed. I would, under such circumstances,
consider the measure as an experiment made for
the purpose of introducing the main question—as
an attempt to carry it through the House—and
nothing could, in my opinion, be less calculated
to lead to the consequence which Hon. Members
may desire. It would, in my opinion, be impos-
sible to conceive a measure more likely to lead
to a different result. The Noble Lord has expressed
a hope that I would not rest my opposition upon
the articles of the Union. There, to a certain
extent, I agree with the Noble Lord. I admit to
a certain degree the justice of his argument. I
allow that if a wide and comprehensive view were
to be taken of the great and sweeping question
of Parliamentary Reform—if that question, which
took in the whole range of the country, and which
proposed the amendment of the entire Constitution,
were the subject of debate—if then the articles of
Union were set up as a pretext to defeat the great
and general improvement of our Constitution, I
would scout it as promptly as the Noble Lord
and would say that no compact by which the parts of
the empire were bound together should be allowed to
act as an impediment to the improvement of the
whole. But I think that no such good would result
from any such sweeping or general Reform; that the
present motion would not do good either as advan-
cing the general question, or putting a termina-
tion to a particular abuse: and I cannot but be of
opinion with the Learned Lord who spoke before
me, that we are bound to oppose any experimen-
tal plan of Reform when about to be applied to
that party who is the weakest in the compact, and
that she has a right to say, if there are any hazards
attendant upon these measures, which we contend
there are, try the measures first upon yourselves,
before you subject us to its consequences, and
do not select us as the viler vessel to make upon
it a trial of your experiments. Since the com-
mencement of the present debate I have had the
Articles of Union put into my hand; and in them
I find that the article upon the subject runs:—
"And be it provided that from and after this date
no one shall be capable to elect or be elected a
Member of the Parliament for the United King-
doms of England and Scotland, except such as may
have been capable to elect or be elected for the
Parliament of Scotland." Now I say that as
long as England preserves that state of Repre-
sentation which she possessed at the period of this
Union, so long has Scotland a right to plead that
she should not be compelled to adopt any plans of
reform which England may not think it expedient to
try upon herself,—but if, I repeat, the whole Empire
was to be affected by any such alterations, then I
would contend that Scotland could not plead this act
of Union in bar of the claims of that Empire, for the
purposes of universal benefit. I admit, with the
Noble Lord and the Honourable Mover, that,
speaking of Scotland only, and the Parliament
of Scotland, there may not be that popular elec-
tion which would in other cases be desirable;
but that, I contend, is no argument why we should
force on Scotland a popular representative bene-
fit.—Again I admit, with the Noble Lord and the
Honourable Mover, that there may not be, in
speaking of Scotland and the Parliament of Scot-
land, such an expression of popular feeling as might
be desirable, and as would be perhaps procured
from a more popular method of election: for I
admit that no Parliament would be, or ought
to be, called a true representative of all the in-
terests of the community, if it did not possess
such an infusion of popular spirit and feeling as
might contain, and as I contend the Parliament
of this country does contain, that expression of
national sentiment, which answers all the high
objects desirable to be obtained. I am not bound
to say, that if I were to cast anew the elective
Constitution of Scotland, I would leave her that
which she possesses at present; but I maintain
that there now exists such an infusion of the com
mingled and varied qualities of popular election as
is sufficient for all purposes, and for all the higher
objects of national representation. For these rea-
sons, I will therefore not consent to touch that
system which has worked and is working well.
I do not call upon Hon. Members to agree with
me, but I call upon them to admit that I have
stated the question fairly, as far as the case of
Scotland is concerned. I do say, that I am not
prepared to deprive that country of her present
mode of representation. I admit that her mode
of election is not like that of England. I miss in
that country, the popular spirit which I would be
glad to find there: but I cannot upon this account
consent to an alteration of the whole, especially
as there is to be found in the Parliament of the
United Kingdom enough of popular spirit and
Constitutional principle for every requisite pur-
pose. Let us now take into our consideration the
facts of the case, as they are applicable to Scot-
land alone. Let us apply our attention to those
parts of the statement, in which it must be ad-
mitted, that we are borne out by experience.
This system of representation has been acted upon
in Scotland since the Union, and has that
country experienced, in consequence, any dif-
ficulty, disadvantage, or discouragement, in a
greater degree than the more wealthy portion of
the empire? If we again look at her in a separate
point of view, as to good Government, can we
observe, under the influence of this system, any in-
dications that may lead to an unfavourable con-
clusion upon that subject? The whole empire has
flourished, during late years, to an amazing degree.
Has Scotland been less prosperous? Can any man
assert she has not—is not the reverse the truth?
Does not every Hon. Member know, whatever
may be his connexions, whatever popular infection
he may have caught, that, since the Un
land has advanced as rapidly, if not more so
any other portion of the kingdom? The Ho
rable Member, in the commencement of the de
erged arguments founded upon the disparagem
thrown on the Members for Scotland; he cont
ed that the Scotch Members are necessarily su
to misgivings on this topic; that they are aware
that they are so considered in this House; that they
have here awkward feelings. I own I have observ-
ed no shrinking—no awkwardness of feeling, on
their part; I have perceived no symptoms of that
disparagement. (A laugh.) Whatever may be
said of Scotch representation, such as she is mis-
represented or non-represented, as the Hon. Mem-
ber maintains, Scotland has still continued to
make good her hold—(continued cheers and laugh-
ter)—the Southrons have made no impression
among her maidens. I can find no instance of her
relinquishing her own gallants for any of England's
sons; her shires and burghs continue intact, from
the embraces of the men from the South except
once only, as I remember, when Mr. Fox, discard-
ed and banished from Westminster, took refuge
in the arms of Kirkwall. (Renewed cheers and
laughter.) Scotland, rich in her resources of re-
presentation, and feeling the advantages of her fer-
tility, has found means to spare to England many
to represent the boroughs of this part of the king-
dom. The very motion of this night proceeds from a
gentleman who comes from that country; who set-
tled and nestled himself in an English borough; and
who having so settled and so nestled himself, un-
dertakes, with filial piety, to reform the abuses in
the representation of his Mother Country. (Cheers
and much laughter.) For my part, were I an ad-
vocate for the measure of Parliamentary Reform,
which I am not, I would move an Amendment to
the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, and instead
of a motion for "leave to bring in a Bill to amend
the law relative to choosing a Representative for
Edinburgh" I would propose that "Edinburgh"
be omitted, and that "Calne" be substitued for it.
(Loud cries from the Opposition of "move, move.")
I am arguing the question upon the supposition
that I was an advocate for the general measure of
Parliamentary Reform; and if I was, I should
certainly object to the mode of proceeding adopted
by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, and should
tell him, that if he were disposed to make experi-
ments of this kind, that he ought naturally to com-
mence with a reform of the borough of Calne, as
a place, with the nature of whose representation
he was more intimately acquainted. I have listen-
ed with the greatest attention to what has been said,
from the commencement of this debate, to all that
has been urged against the representation of the
city of Edinburgh, and I find that all the arguments
are centered in this one, that the election is there
effected by 33 individuals. But I ask, is not the
borough of Calne, which the Hon. and Learned
Gentleman represents, similarly situated? Why,
the number of electors in this borough is still smal-
ler—not smaller, perhaps, in comparison to the
whole population of the place. (Hear, hear, from
the Opposition.) But still there was a great dis-
proportion between the body of the electors and
the body of the inhabitants of the borough of
Calne. I do not complain of this smallness, but I
would say to those who complain of smallness as
an objection to the exercise of elective rights,
"Look at home before you go abroad." (Hear,
hear.) If this objection is to be an available one,
why select Edinburgh, when the Hon. Member
by looking at home, would find a fitting subject
for the experiment he proposes. If the paucity of
numbers is to be taken as a test of insufficiency,
why stop here? If such a motion were entertain-
ed, the House would be called upon night after
night, to alter the law relative to this borough,
and that borough, and they would be required
thus to proceed, in a series of partial legislative
measures, without end. I have now argued this
question on the grounds, as it was connected
with the place to which the motion has re-
ference, and I shall briefly proceed to notice
it, as it is connected with the more general
question of Parliamentary Reform; and first, I
would say, that this is the single instance in
which the paucity of the numbers of the electors
has been made a ground of disfranchisement--on every
other occasion, it has been deemed necessary to al-
lege and prove an abuse in the representation; and
I contend, that without the proof of such abuse,
there is no conclusive ground established for an al-
teration in it. The present question is one quite
different in principle from the more comprehen-
sive one of which a Noble Lord (Lord J. Russell)
has given notice, and which will come on for dis-
cussion in a few nights—here the principle relates
solely to the smallness of numbers; and is quite
distinct from the measure of a more comprehensive
reform, which should be adopted, in spite of all ex-
isting rights, for some great national good. (Hear,
hear.) That every partial interest should yield to
so great an object, I admit---but though I admit
the principle, I deny the advantage of its applica-
tion to the measure of Reform. As to the present
measure of partial Reform, although I will not say
that cases may not occur to deprive a City or Bo-
rough of its franchises, or to alter them, yet I do
object to such a deprivation or alteration, without
proof being given of abuses in the use of them. I
do, besides, object to this motion, because it is the
first time that such a change would be made—be-
cause the electing portion of the inhabitants of a
place was disproportionate to the bulk of its popu-
lation—and because, by entertaining it now, a se-
ries of discussions leading to endless contentions
and individual squabbles, would be let into that
great question of Parliamentary Reform (for great
I admit it to be) of which the Noble Lord (Lord J.
Russell) has given notice for an early day. Sir, I
prefer to discuss that great question on its own
merits. The topics relating to it should be kept
for the motion of the Noble Lord, and I hope they
will be kept for discussion long after his time. (A
laugh.) To the entertainment of this partial mea-
sure, I prefer that the more comprehensive one be
submitted to this house for the purpose of decla-
mation and of annual display. I shall be as well
satisfied if the display be a triennial one. (Hear!
and laughter.) But as this is a measure which
does not purpose even (if carried) to accom-
plish a national good—as it cannot operate even
as an example in any useful way but as
one of individual injustice (individual not only
as to the persons to whom it is proposed to
apply, but also as to the instance itself) and as
I look upon it, in every point of view, to be
fraught with many evils and no advantages, I am
determined to give it the most decided opposition.
(Loud cries of hear, hear.)

r. HOBHOUSE was desirous of trespassing a few moments on the attention of the House, le he addressed to it some observations in reply what had fallen from the Right Honourable Se elary. The greatest enemy, he was sure, to Scotland could not have brought forward the argu ments of the Right Honourable Secretary; and never had he before heard argument so much calcu lated to injure that country. The Right Honou rable Secretary had said, that, though the principle of popular representation was useful to the nation at large, yet that some part was not adapted to the application of that principle, and that part he said was Scotland. Scotland was, therefore, to have a representation unfitted for any other part of the kingdom; it was to have, what Mr. Burke called the shameful part of the representation. How would those words sound in that country? The Right Hon. Secretary had twitted the Members of the Opposition Benches with not bringing forward the case of Calne, or of some other English borough, instead of a Scotch city; but he would reply, that the Members on his side of the House were prepared to vote for reform in every case which was brought before the House. The Right Hon. Secretary had instituted a comparison between the city of Edinburgh and the borough of Calne, as if the two cases were parallel. But was a borough in England to be compared to the metropolis of the North? But the Right Hon. Secretary contended that all the boroughs ought to be reformed at the same time; as if one evil could not be remedied. It was really surprising, if not painful, to perceive the tortuous reasoning to which the Right Hon. Secretary had subjected his mental powers, in order to make a specious answer. The Right Hon. Secretary possessed power in the country, not the mere power of a Minister, but that of splendid talents. It was much to be regretted, that the Right Honourable Secretary had adopted a line of political conduct, which a feeling of consistency obliged him, even perhaps against his better judgment, to maintain—by persevering in that line, he forced his powerful mind, to which the nation looked as to its beacon, to adopt doctrines inconsistent with all improvement in the first of human sciences, legislation, and destructive of the liberal institutions of mankind.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE rose to reply. He had been taunted by the Right Hon. Secretary with having nestled and settled himself in an English borough, instead of being a Member for a county or burgh in Scotland. The taunt was without power, for its point was harmless. The answer was a shield against such attack, and it was simply this,—"If I had chosen be a thorough-going Scotch Member. I could have been a Member for that country—but I did not do so." It was a matter of extreme astonishment to him, to hear the Minister of England, in his place in the House of Commons, declare that, although the nation ought to have the infusion of popular representation spread through all its branches, yet there was an exception, that though England and Ireland might have the will of their people, at least partially, expressed by their representatives, Scotland was to go unrepresented.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the House divided,

For the motion	97
Against it	122
Majority against it .. ——	25

THE COURIER.—March 20.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

(From the Hampshire Telegraph.)

On the evening of the 7th inst. when the Blonde, Capt. Lord Byron, which left St. Helena on the 28th Jan. was going at the rate of 12 knots, with a strong breeze, a vessel to leeward, in distress, was providentially described from the mast head, for which the Blonde immediately bore up and boarded. She proved to be the Frances Mary, a ship of 398 tons, of and from St. John's New Brunswick, belonging to Capt. Patterson, and consigned to Campbell and Mackie, of Liverpool. She was a complete wreck, and water-logged, and only kept afloat by her cargo of timber: her main-mast and main-topsail-yard were the only spars standing, and all her boats were washed away. It seldom falls to our lot to have to record such unparalleled and unheard-of sufferings as those which the unfortunate beings of this melancholy and heart-rending circumstance have gone through. Two hours did not elapse from the shipping the first sea till the whole of the crew and passengers, in all sixteen souls, were compelled to get up in the main top with only a few pounds of biscuit, where they remained five days; with the remainder of their scanty stock of bread, they kept themselves in existence for five days more, when, horrible to relate, the cravings of nature, scarcely supplied in any one way for the space of ten days, *compelled them to live on the corpses of their deceased fellow sufferers and drink their blood*, and thus for the space of twenty-two days they subsisted in this horrible manner. When they were picked up, their number was reduced to six:—J. Kendall (master, and his wife; John Clarke (mate); John Wilson, (carpenter); a seaman of the name of M'Intire, and a young woman, a passenger, named Ann Saunders. They were in the most deplorable situation when taken on board the Blonde, some of them being scarcely able to move, and all being reduced to mere skeletons. It is scarcely possible to conceive, much less to describe, the intensity of suffering these unfortunate individuals must have gone through, from the total want of food and water, which last they were without from the commencement of their disaster; all those that died had fallen victims to an unquenchable thirst and raving madness, produced from drinking salt water, which they could not resist indulging in. The two women were stronger than the men, some of whom would not have survived, even when on board the Blonde, but for the great care and attention shewn them, and they all say, that a very few hours must have terminated their sufferings and their lives. They were picked up in lat. 44. 43 N. and long. 21. 57 W., having drifted since their shipwreck from lat. 43. 30 N., and long. 36. 30 W.

THE COURIER.—March 27.

AFRICAN LADIES.

(From Major Denham's forthcoming Work.)

On his way from Tripoli to Mourzuk, he was visited by Omhal Henna, a lady of high rank:—

It was the *Jemma*, (Friday,) the sabbath, and she (whom he thus describes) was covered, for I cannot call it dressed, with only a blue linen barracan, which passed under one arm, and was fastened on the opposite shoulder with a silver pin, the remaining part thrown round the body behind, and brought over her head as a sort of hood, which, as I remarked, had fallen off, and my having taken her hand when she set down the milk had prevented its being replaced. This accident displayed her jet black hair in numberless plaits all round her expressive face and neck, and her large sparkling eyes and little mouth, filled with the whitest teeth imaginable. She had various figures burnt on her chin with gunpowder; her complexion was a deep brown; and round her neck were eight or ten necklaces of coral and different coloured beads. So interesting a person I had not seen in the country; and on my remaining some moments with my eyes fixed on her, she recommenced the salutation, 'How is your health?' &c. and smiling, asked with great *naivete*, 'whether I had not learnt, during the last two months, a little more Arabic.' I assured her I had. Looking round to see if any one heard her, and having brought the hood over her face, she said, 'I first heard of your coming last night, and desired the slave to mention it to my brother. I have always looked for your coming, and at night, because at night I have sometimes seen you; you were the first man whose hand I ever touched, but they all said it did not signify with you, an *Iusara* (a Christian). God turn your heart! but my brother says you will never become Moslem; won't you to please Abdi Zeleel's sister? My mother says God would have never allowed you to come but for your conversion.' By this time, again the hood had fallen back, and I again had taken her hand, when the unexpected appearance of Abdi Zeleel, accompanied by the Governor of the town, who came to visit me, was a most unwelcome interruption. Omhal Henna quickly escaped; she had, however, overstepped the line, and I saw her no more."

Three years elapse, during which the Major traverses deserts, explores lakes, and sees the cities and manners of many blacks, and at last returns by the same road and halts, soft memory glowing within his bosom, at the same town. The ladies of the place send him forthwith a picnic supper: and "Omhal Henna," he proceeds, "by whom I was so much smitten on my first visit to this place, was now, after a disappointment by the death of her betrothed with whom she had read the fatah, just before my first visit, a wife of only three days old. The best dish, however, out of twenty which the town furnished, came from her: it was brought separately enclosed in a new basket of date-leaves, which I was desired to keep; and her old slave who brought it enquired, 'Whether I did not mean to go to her father's house, and *salaam* (salute) her mother?" I replied, 'Certainly:' and just after dark the same slave came to accompany me. We found the old lady sitting over a handful of fire, with eye still more sore, and person still more neglected, than when I last saw her. She however hugged me most cordially, for there was nobody present but ourselves; the fire was blown up, and a bright flame produced, over which we sat down, while she kept saying, or rather singing, '*Ash harlek? Ash ya ba ick-che fenniek?*' How are you? How do you find yourself? How is it with you? in the Potois of the country, first saying something in *Ertana*, which I did not understand, to the old slave; and I was just regretting that I should go away without seeing Omhal Henna, while a sort of smile rested on the pallid features of my hostess, when in rushed the subject of our conversation. I scarcely knew her at first, by the dim light of the palmwood fire; she, however, threw off her mantle, and kissing my shoulder (an Arab mode of salutation), shook my hand, while large tears rolled down her fine features. She said, 'she was determined to see me, although her father had refused.' The mother, it seems, had determined on gratifying her.

"Omhal Henna was now seventeen; she was handsomer than any thing I had seen in Fezzan, and had on all her wedding ornaments: indeed, I should have been a good deal agitated at her apparent great regard, had she not almost instantly exclaimed, "Well! you must make haste; give me what you have brought me! You know I am a woman now, and you must give me something a great deal richer than you did before: besides, I am Sidi Gunana's son's wife, who is a great man; and when he asks me what the Christian gave me, let me be able to show him something very handsome." 'What!' said I, 'does Sidi Gunana know then of your coming?' 'To be sure,' said Omhal Henna; 'he sent me. His father is a Maraboot, and told him you English are people with great hearts and plenty of money; so I might come." 'Well then,' said I, 'if that is the case, you can be in no hurry.' She did not think so; and my little present was no sooner given, than she hurried away, *saying*, she would return directly, but not keeping her word. "Well done simplicity!" thought I. "Well done, unsophisticated nature! No town-bred coquette could have played her part better."

The Major makes a fair confession, that his eye after entering the negro country, soon became quite reconciled to the complexion,

"The shadowed livery of the burning sun;"

and certainly black seems to be the best in that quarter of the world. The following paragraph occurs late in the volume:—

"Though many degrees fairer, and nearer our own blue-eyed beauties in complexion, when moderately cleansed and washed, yet no people ever lost more by comparison than did the white ladies of Mourzuk with the black ones of Bornou and Soudan. That the latter were 'black, devilish black,' there is no denying; but their beautiful forms, expressive eyes, pearly teeth, and excessive cleanliness, rendered them far more pleasing than the dirty half-castes we are now amongst. A single blue wrapper (though scarcely covering) gave full liberty to their straight and well-grown limbs, not a little strengthened, perhaps, by four or five daily immersions in cold water; while the ladies of Mourzuk, wrapped in a woollen blanket, with an under one of the same texture, seldom changed night or day, until it drops off, or that they may be washed for their wedding; hair clotted and besmeared with sand, brown powder of cloves and other drugs, to give them the popular smell; their silver earrings and coral ornaments all blackened by the perspiration flowing from their anointed locks, are really such a bundle of filth, that it is not without alarm that you see them approach towards you, or disturb their garments in your apartments."

THE COURIER.—April 14.

GREAT WESTMINSTER DAIRY COMPANY.

On Wednesday the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company took place at their House in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Deacon, a Director, took the Chair.

The Report of the Select Committee, appointed at the last meeting to examine the accounts of the Company, stated, that the present state of embarrassment in which the Company were involved was owing to bad management; that, between bad debts, and other losses, there was an actual loss on their capital of upwards of 600*l*; that only 6*l* out of 25*l*. had been paid; and that a further call of 2*l*. per Share had been made, 1*l*. payable on the 29th of April, and 1*l*. payable on the 29th of May; that the only way they could see to relieve the Company from their present state of embarrassment was, by a sale of a portion of the property, and a reduction of the establishment.

A Shareholder inquired how much had been paid for the Company's station at Westminster; he understood there was 1,800*l*. paid for it, and he was given to understand it was not worth eighteenpence.—(Roars of laughter.)

The Chairman admitted such to be the fact, but observed that the Directors were not to blame for that purchase, as they had done every thing in their power to guard against it. It was made at the valuation of a person selected, after a good deal of pains, as being most efficient and conversant in such matters.

A Shareholder observed, it would be quite impossible that the Company could succeed when men were in the direction who were so perfectly incompetent and proved their incompetence by giving 1,800*l*. for a property which he understood had been recently sold for 100*l* (Hear hear.)

A Shareholder said, that he understood the property for which 12,000*l*. had been paid, was now valued only at 500*l*. (A laugh.)

The Chairman then entered into a long explanation; and concluded by moving, that the Report just read, containing the Directors Report, and the expediency of the call of 2*l*. a share, be received.

The Report of the Select Committee passed; but a Shareholder moved an amendment to that of the Directors, which was, that, instead of making a further call of 2*l*. a share, to meet the present liabilities, it would be more advisable to sell a part of the property of the Company for that purpose.

The amendment was carried by a considerable majority.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and Directors, and the Meeting separated.

LIVERPOOL MERCURY.—April 21.

GREECE.

Missolonghi has fallen! Her heroic defenders, even her women and children, have all perished in the attack of the outnumbering and blood thirsty enemy, or in the general slaughter which followed the savage triumph of the Turks. The friends of humanity, freedom, and religion, when they peruse the following narrative, cannot fail to be impressed with strong emotions of sorrow for the facts of the heroic men who have thus died in defence of all that is most valuable to civilized man; and with feelings of indignation will they reflect that the Christian nations of Europe stand by while this havoc is going on, and offer no friendly aid to the oppressed. "What is morally wrong," as this apathy unquestionably is, "cannot be politically right." The heartless excuse for this indifference to the fate of a fine people is the policy of keeping terms with the Sublime Porte, in order that the existence of that power may operate as a mutual check upon the territorial and sea-coast possessions of other European sovereignties: in other words, the mutual cowardice of these potentates, and England amongst the number, lest the balance of power should preponderate to any, reconciles to them all (with their high pretensions to refinement and religion) the lamentable anomaly of permitting the Turkish soldiery, whose character and infidelity they abhor, to convert the Morea into an arena for the slaughter of our fellow Christians. Surely if this apathy is ever to be shaken off, the relation of these atrocities ought to accelerate its dissipation, and rouse the Christian nations to interpose in behalf of those Greeks who have survived the long and destructive struggle in which they have been engaged, and thus wipe out the disgrace which attaches to an indifference to the freedom and fate of millions of heroic men.

"The heroic defenders of Missolonghi have ceased to live! Reduced to 1400 men, who were reduced to four ounces of biscuit, they saw till the 17th of Feb. the storm gathering which was to swallow them up. The Egyptians, directed by Europeans, among whom were unhappily some Frenchmen, having at that time completed the pontoons, by means of which they were to cross the shallows to attack Missolonghi on the side of Mavri Aliki, at which point there were no fortifications, because the lagoons defended the town on that side. On the 18th the enemy examined the ground, and the Turkish fleet having reappeared at Procopaniston, at the entrance of the Gulf of Missolonghi, there was every reason to expect an attempt to storm. From that day every individual prepared himself for death; and from the 19th to the 21st of February all the Christians celebrated their obsequies. The Bishop Joseph administered the sacrament to them, and the service for the dead having been recited, every one repaired to his post.

"From the 22d to the 25th all was tranquil in the camp of Ibrahim, and the enemy began in the night to place his pontoons. Two hours after sun-rise the European engineers had succeeded in approaching within 100 toises of the town, and shouts announced the attack. Two lines [illegible] ed, th[illegible] the firi[illegible] eleven o'[illegible] troyed, the [illegible] clamations and [illegible] inhabitants of M[illegible] Cross.

"The 26th of Fe[illegible] united all his forces, m[illegible] without success. On [illegible] third attack, the barbarian[illegible] masters of the head of the caus[illegible] that moment, the pontoons having [illegible] at that point, the destruction of the [illegible] who had only 427 able to fight, was [illegible] ed as inevitable; yet no thought of su[illegible] entered any body's mind, and no mouth [illegible] nounced the word capitulation; every one se[illegible] ed only to think of selling his life dear. [illegible] length, on the 8th of March (20th of March new style) the last hour of the Christians sounded. At ten o'clock the Turks had taken Missolonghi by storm, the Bishop Joseph had been burnt by a slow fire, all the men had been put to the sword, and the number of corpses of drowned women and children choked up the lagoons."

Since quoting the above, we observe in the *London Courier* of Monday, some doubts expressed as to the truth of the capture of Missolonghi. These are founded on a statement in a French paper, that the attack was made at Poros, on the 3d of April; and that this caused the report of the capture of Missolonghi. Two paragraphs are also quoted from a German paper, stating that the Turks had, in March, made several unsuccessful attacks on that fortress; but as this is admitted in the first account, we can scarcely cherish a hope that the first statement is incorrect.

THE PANAMA MISSION.

We have received the *New York Statesman*, of the 21st and 25th March; the first of which contains the Message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, relative to the Panama Mission. This document, dated Washington, 18th March, gives a fuller detail of the subjects which will, probably, be deliberated upon at Panama, than any former account, and although it chiefly affects transatlantic interests, it is interesting as regards the infant republics of the New World, and the manly and sympathizing interest manifested by the United States in their welfare and stability. We therefore supply an analysis of its contents.

Mr. Adams, after stating that the deliverance of no fewer than eight South American republics from oppression, which was hailed by the people of the United States as the most auspicious event of the age, notices the appointment of ministers to several of these states, and the good will towards those nations, with which he gave countenance to their design of inviting the United States to the assembly at Panama for consultation upon American affairs. The first and paramount principle (says Mr. A.) upon which it was deemed wise and just to lay the corner stone of all future relations with them was *disinterestedness*; the next was cordial good will to them; the third was a claim of fair and equal reciprocity." And even had he not anticipated any important result to the United States, he would have sent ministers to the meeting had it merely been to give any advice which might be desired with reference to the interests of the new republics alone. But objects of the highest importance were there to be discussed, having in view the interests of the United States, and the improvement of man upon earth, and a similar opportunity might not again occur of promoting the good of mankind. Amongst the topics announced for discussion, was the preparation of a manifesto of the republics setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, the relations they desire to hold with other Christian powers, and to form a convention of navigation and commerce, applicable to both the federated states and their allies. America had adopted a similar course after the close of the war of independence, and an experience of forty years had proved its efficacy: and now the new-born nations of the Western Hemisphere were about to assemble, by their representatives, at the isthmus between the two continents, to settle the principles of their future international intercourse with other nations, and to ask their advice. With these republics the United States had maintained the most friendly relations, no difference or dissention having arisen except from discriminations of commercial favours towards other nations, licentious privateers, and paper blockades. Some of these states had yielded to friendly remonstrances on these subjects, and Columbia had even made reparation for unlawful captures by some of her cruisers, and assented to neutral navigation; but a recurrence of these occasions of complaint had rendered the renewal of the discussions necessary, and the object desired could only be accomplished at the proposed assembly.

"If it be true (says Mr. Adams) that the noblest treaty of peace ever mentioned in history is that by which the Carthagenians were bound to abolish the practice of sacrificing their own children, because it was stipulated in favour of human nature, I cannot exaggerate to myself the unfading glory with which these United States will go forth in the memory of future ages, if, by their friendly counsel, by their moral influence, by the power of argument and persuasion, alone, they can prevail upon the American nations at Panama, to stipu-

[redacted]elves, [redacted]cerned, [redacted]war upon [redacted]flatter our- [redacted]plished, as ad- [redacted]blishment of the [redacted]ag shall cover the [redacted]ontraband of war, and [redacted]itious paper blockades, [redacted]e may reasonably hope, [redacted]ticable, will, if successfully [redacted]ound proportionably to our [redacted]rain the fountain of many a future

[redacted]resident next touches upon the decla- [redacted]of his predecessor, that the American [redacted]ents, by the free and independent condi- [redacted] which they had assumed and maintained, [redacted]ere thenceforward not to be considered as subjects for any future colonization by any European power; and adds, that to establish a colony in these possessions would encroach upon the existing rights of the United States. In this principle the republics agreed, and they now proposed, among the subjects of consultation at Panama, to take into consideration the means of making effectual the assertion of that principle, as well as the means of resisting interference from abroad, with the domestic concerns of the American Governments. It was not the purpose of the Government of the United States to concur in any proposition which would import hostility to Europe, or justly excite resentment in any of her states. Any conventional engagement on this topic would extend only to a mutual pledge of the parties to maintain the principle in application to their own territory.

Another subject would be to concert measures for the more effectual abolition of the slave trade, and probably the consideration of the light in which the political condition of Hayti is to be considered. The President here assigns as the reason for the non-acknowledgment of the independence of that island by the United States' Government, the circumstance of the Haytians having accepted "of a nominal sovereignty by the grant of a foreign Prince, under conditions equivalent to the concession by them of exclusive commercial advantages to one nation, adapted altogether to the state of colonial vassalage, and retaining little of independence but the name.--[This we think the only weak reasoning of the President's Message. France herself has acknowledged the independence of Hayti, which is virtually free; so that the fastidiousness of the American Government must be sought for in some more substantial cause.]

The condition of Cuba and Porto Rico is next noticed as affects the United States; and the invasion of both these islands by Colombia and Mexico is amongst the objects to be matured by the belligerent states at Panama. The danger of these islands falling (in the event of their invasion) into other European hands than those of Spain, the President considers a matter of interest to his country; but he confines himself to the declaration, that the efforts of the United States Government, in reference to this interest, will be to preserve *the existing state of things*, the tranquillity of the islands, and the peace and security of their inhabitants.

Lastly, "the Congress of Panama is believed to present a fair occasion for urging upon all the new nations of the South, the just and liberal principles of religious liberty, not by any interference whatever with internal concerns, but by claiming for our citizens, whose occupations or interests may call them to occasional residence in their territories, the inestimable privilege of worshipping their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences." This privilege, granted by Colombia, is yet to be obtained from Mexico and several other of the states. Mr. Adams states that the assembly is to be diplomatic and not legislative, and that nothing transacted by the several representatives will be obligatory or valid without the ratification of their respective states at home.

Mr. Adams then adverts to the advice given by the great Washington in his farewell address ---that the great rule of conduct for the United States in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending their commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. His reasons were, that Europe had primary interests, which to the United States had none, or a very remote relation; states which from their detached situation were invited and enabled to pursue a different course; and that by their union and rapid growth, and with an efficient government, the period was not far distant when they might defy material injury from external annoyance; when they might take such an attitude as would cause their neutrality to be respected. The same counsels of Washington were now applicable. America was still similarly situated with regard to Europe; but independent nations had started up, even on her very borders, from whom she was not detached, whose principles and system of government were congenial with her own, and would have an action and reaction on her which could not be regarded with indifference. America had a set of primary interests which had none, or a remote relation, to Europe; and the interference of the latter with those concerns should, therefore, be withheld, on the principle that America had never interfered with her's; but should she interfere, by measures which have a great and dangerous recoil upon America, "then (says Mr. Adams) we might be called, in defence of our own altars and firesides, to take an attitude which would cause our neutrality to be respected, and choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel."

The President here quotes a passage from the Message of his predecessor in support of this principle of neutrality; and thus spiritedly alludes to the Holy Alliance:

"To the question which may be asked, whether this meeting, and the principles which may be settled by it as rules of intercourse between the American nations, may not give umbrage to the Holy League of European powers, or offence to Spain, it is deemed a sufficient answer that our attendance at Panama can give no just cause of umbrage or offence to either; and that the United States will stipulate nothing there which can give such cause. Here the right of inquiry into our purposes and measures must stop. The Holy League of Europe itself was formed without inquiring of the United States whether it would or would not give umbrage to them. The fear of giving umbrage to the Holy League of Europe was urged as a motive for denying to the Americans the acknowledgment of their independence.---That it would be viewed by Spain as hostility to her, was not only urged, but directly declared by herself. The Congress and administration of that day consulted their rights and duties, and not their fears, fully determined to give no needless displeasure to any foreign power. The United States can estimate the probability of their giving it only by the right by which any foreign state could have to take it from their measures. Neither the representation of the United States at Panama, nor any measure to which their assent may be yielded there, will give to the Holy League, or any of its members, nor to Spain, the right to take offence."

The President winds up his address in the following words:---"That the congress of Panama will accomplish all, or even any, of the transcendent benefits to the human race, which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer, it were, perhaps, indulging too sanguine a forecast of events to premise. It is, in its nature, a measure speculative and experimental. The blessing of Heaven may turn it to the account of human improvement. Accidents unforeseen, and mischances not to be anticipated, may baffle all its high purposes, and disappoint its fairest expectations. But the design is great, is benevolent, is humane. It looks to the amelioration of the condition of man. It is congenial with that spirit which promoted our declaration of independence, which inspired the preamble to our first treaty with France; which dictated our first treaty with Prussia, and the instructions under which it was negotiated; which filled the hearts and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our revolution."

The American Senate have confirmed the nominations of Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioners on the part of the United States, to attend the deliberations of the Congress of the South American republics, at the Isthmus of Panama.

Peru, &c.---We learn, from American papers that the Castle of Callao remained in possession of Rodil on the 27th December.---There were about 5,000 troops at Panama, and more were expected.---Accounts from Valparaiso state that an expedition was about to sail against the Spaniards at Chiloe.

The War in India—The Calcutta *John Bull*, of the 30th of December, confirms the statement of a general engagement near Prome, between the British forces, under Sir A. Campbell, and the Burmese troops. The force of the latter is estimated at 74,000 men. The fighting continued from the 1st to the 3d December, inclusive. The loss on the part of the English is stated to be trivial, but no details are given. The worst feature of the news is, that no estimate is made of the loss of the Burmese, and that the British troops did not advance. The Commander-in-Chief commenced the siege of Bhurtpore on the 10th December, with 30,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery.---In the engagements alluded to, the loss of Sir A. Campbell in officers was six killed and eight wounded.---At Rangoon the English army is represented to be prepared for the enemy, should they make an attack in that quarter. It was expected that the fort of Bhurtpore would be delivered up on the opening of the attack upon it, there being disagreements amongst the chiefs garrisoned in it. This fortress is in the province of Agra. In 1805, when the Rajah took part with Holkar, Lord Lake attempted to carry Bhurtpore by storm, but the British troops were repulsed in three following assaults, with a slaughter unexampled in the history of Indian warfare. After which, although the Rajah submitted to the Company, his impregnable fortress was, on some considerations of policy, left in his own possession.---In these accounts, the state of the English army is, we regret to say, represented to be wretched, from sickness. The 45th Regiment, in particular, continued to lose, 15 men a day, and, from a complement of 630, only 60 were able to crawl about. A letter from an English officer at Prome states the loss of the Burmese, after three days' fighting, to be 1,200 men; the English had 150 men killed and wounded. He appears sanguine that the British would reach the Burmese capital in fifty or sixty days, without any further severe engagement.

On Wednesday se'nnight a Ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of six Directors, when James Pattison, John Loch, James Stuart, Charles Mills, John Bebb, and Henry St. George Tucker, Esqrs. were declared duly elected.

"There have been men in all times unworthily employed in opposing the progress of improvement. This has been the course pursued by ignoble spirits for the gratification of mean hostility, because they felt unequal themselves to the arduous task of reaching those heights to which superior minds have toiled for the advantage of mankind. The charge of innovation has never failed to be urged against them by those who could not comprehend their greatness from their own measureless inferiority. I have not now to learn that there is a faction in this country; I do not mean a political faction; but there is, I say, a faction, small, I trust, in number, and powerless from their want of ordnance, who regard all improvement as retrogradation from perfectibility. These persons think it impossible for any honourable man to bring forward propositions which have for their object to keep the country on a level with the general progress of civilization, and the new lights which may from time to time break in upon mankind, and hold that acting up to these is sapping the foundation of our greatness. Sir, it is as much the duty of a British statesman to attend to the internal concerns as to the external affairs of his country. It is not for him to take the lead in adopting every airy scheme, but it is his duty to keep that middle course which will liberally let into its internal administration such improvements as present themselves, carefully guarding himself against risking the well-being of the state by ill-concerted experiments. He should be anxious to press into the service of the nation those principles of general policy, which followed to excess would be dangerous, but of which the essence is most beneficial and conservative. This, I say, is the duty of a British statesman: and those who wish that we should go back again from what they call innovation, may live to see the day, when, from needful changes having been deferred too long, they may at last be content to submit to innovations which are not improvements"—*Mr. Canning's Invective against John Williams, for attributing demoniacal feelings to his friend Mr. Huskisson in the debate on the "Free Trade" Innovation, 25th Feb.—Courier paper.*

TO THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING.

SIR,---Allow me to congratulate you on this recent discovery of the duties of a British statesman; but why of a British statesman only? Are not all statesmen bound to the performance of the same duties? and have not the constituents of all statesmen the same rights and the same wants? You seem, at last, however, to have discovered what a British statesmen ought to be, by your special acquaintance with what they have hitherto been; and the benefit of the discovery is reserved, I hope, for the existing generation and prospectively; and the concluding passage of your creed is most gratifying, as it is almost an imitation of that of the great Lord Chatham, who, with the exception of yourself, seems to have been the only statesman of modern times, at least, who had a just notion of his duties, especially those duties which have reference to improvement, which, as you justly observe, ignoble spirits are apt to call innovations. Your prototype, indeed, applied his prediction of impolitic delay, in adopting improvements, pointedly to the construction of that assembly to which your views were directed; your notions of free trade being in unison with his notions of free elections; but on this branch of national "improvements". I do not now mean to dwell, meaning to reserve myself until I see the "working" of your theory, if you are the advocate for a free trade, (by many thought an "ill concerted experiment,") and still adhere to prohibitions and exclusions in elections. I shall then call upon you to show cause, and bring to your recollection the promise you made me in the first years of your return for Liverpool, to answer me fully on this subject.

In the meanwhile, I endeavour to persuade myself that you are sincere in your definition of the duties of a statesman; and if so, there are many other minor matters in which that sincerity may be demonstrated. Hitherto, certainly, the distinguishing character of a British statesman, has been not towards improvement, but exaction—grasping—raising to its utmost stretch that curse of the nation, a revenue: indeed, this talent, when applied to purposes the most personal and selfish, seems to have been the best recommendation to a station which above all others, requires perfect disinterestedness, and a sovereign contempt for the sordid considerations which sway the vulgar part of mankind; and recent defences which you have set up, tend rather to throw doubts upon your sincerity, and to create a suspicion that this boasted new light and liberality of free trade is expected among its chief benefits to enlarge the dower of receiving, and the irreparable consequence of giving, on the part of the British statesman. For what sincere friend of his country would, at any time, and especially in a time of distress, encourage needless and frivolous expenditure? For not long after this dazzling manifesto of your's, our steady and homely friend, Mr. Hume, having taken occasion to dissent from the extravagant expenditure on embassies, you undertook to prove that a diamond sword, costing ten thousand pounds, was a cheap and appropriate appendage of a pacific and complimentary mission; and that snuff-boxes, by the dozen, at a thousand pounds each, were quite essential in the intercourse of nations. Mr. Hume's eloquence, upon that occasion, was irresistible to every bosom but those of British statesmen. "What (said he) shall these extravagancies be allowed, while thousands of our countrymen are perishing for want?" And yet, Sir, you defended yourself with this diamond sword;—a hazardous undertaking to a man of your classical taste. What could this complimentary gentleman want with a sword? When the King of the great American republic sent his missionaries hither, they were sometimes conveyed with inuendos, sometimes by a Hornet, then a Wasp, then again a Pacific; but surely if your ambassador was not intended to convey a hostile inuendo, he had no business with a sting in his tail. There was no harmony of design, then, in this equipment; to arm a [redacted] messenger for the purpose of congratula[redacted] "*the most Christian*" of all Kings, was p[redacted] posterous. What can be passing in a ma[redacted] mind, who goes into company begirt with suc[redacted] a weapon? does it not imply that he expects to be attacked, or that he is predisposed to take offence? Let it be urged that this is a custom, which although banished as a relic of barbarism from all other society, is still indespensible at court. Then, I say, that according to your own views of the "*duty of a British statesman,*" *he should have for his object* to keep the court upon a level with the general progress of civilization. In times of peace at least, swords should not be found on the civil list---In times of debt and difficulty, costly swords, at all events, should not be charged upon a people who cannot afford themselves a sufficiency of food and raiment. Your sword, Sir, is indefensible; you never made worse battle than when you brough[redacted] it into the field against Mr. Hume; it dropt from your ward like the sword of Ferdinand opposed to the magic wand of Prospero. The powerful incantation that thousands were languishing for the smallest portion of that mass of wealth, thus idle flung away, could not be combated---It stultified you: you might continue to talk, but the spirit was laid. Pray, Sir, when you find yourself re-animated that the *new lights*, which from time to time break in upon mankind, may also shine upon the British Cabinet, let them learn that it is character and power, and not toys, that confer dignity and command respect, as well abroad as at home: that the statesmen and ambassadors of a great country do not require stars and garters, and gingerbread ornaments, to ensure them respect and reception; that services of plate, and enormous salaries, even if the people could afford them, who are called upon for the charge, contribute nothing to their dignity or usefulness; that cabinet and diplomatic feasts represent the majesty of the state as feebly as the frippery which now distinguishes British soldiers is calculated to represent their native intrepidity; or a horse hair wig, that wisdom and probity which it sometimes deforms and disguises. Now, Sir, that you profess to have achieved this conquest over prejudice, and can dare to speak of "*innovation,*" as you are reported to have spoken, lay the basis of your future renown upon this maxim,--That to secure the comfort and happiness of a *people*, is the great duty of a statesman, and that a cheap and honest administration of their Government is the shortest cut to that object. This is the great improvement of which we stand in need; set about it, and if you find, as you doubtless will, ignoble spirits *employed in opposing your progress*, make your appeal to us (the people) and if we are backward in our aid, then deservedly abandon us for ever, to that faction of which we are not now to learn the existence---small as they are in number; but to that faction who regard all improvement as retrogradation from perfectibility---I am, Sir, with renewed hopes, your humble Servant.

Little Woolton, April 6. G. W.

A Swindler.—A tall person, of a sallow complexion, and wearing spectacles, called on Monday to look at some apartments to be let, in Cornwallis-street. While the servant was absent to fetch him pen and ink, to put down, as he said, the name of the street and number of the house, he decamped, taking with him a valuable flute which had been left on the table.

Our respected representative, the Right Honourable W. Huskisson, has been sitting for a bust to a young artist, or rather a student or pupil of the art of modelling, a son of Mr. J. Ward, one of the collectors of the parish taxes of Liverpool. The young man is a student of good promise, of great industry, and great enthusiasm in his art. His very decided taste for the art which he is studying as a profession, induced his friends to send him to London to pursue the studies that accorded with the natural bent of his genius. He has had the fortune, by his good conduct and his abilities, to attract the notice of many of the distinguished artists of the capital, from whom he has received the attention and assistance so grateful and so useful to the young artist. His friends have reason to indulge the most flattering hopes of his future success in the peculiar and arduous path of industry which he has chosen for himself. The young man was introduced to Mr. Huskisson by the kindness of some gentlemen of Liverpool, and Mr. Huskisson, notwithstanding the manifold and engrossing duties of his station, readily condescended to sit for him. The bust is very nealry completed, and we understand the execution does much credit to the young artist.—*Courier.*

Accidents.—The bodies of the six pilots who were drowned near Hoylake last week, have, we hear, been found. We have this week to record another lamentable accident on the river. On Saturday last, four persons went in a private sailing-boat to amuse themselves on the river, and being little skilled in the management of the vessel, omitted to let go the sheets during a squall, when she upset in deep water; and, before any assistance could reach the spot, two of them (a boy and a journeyman plasterer) sunk to rise no more. The other two were picked up: neither the bodies nor the boat have since been found. We cannot too much caution individuals who do not understand boats, which, even under the most skilful guidance, are dangerous conveyances, parti-

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1826.

(Cantinued from the Supplement.)

cularly in rivers and inlets subject to unexpected squalls and crossing tide-ways, against trusting themselves in these frail vehicles without a competent person to manage them. Passengers, even in the regular ferry-boats, should, on stormy days, insist on the boatmen so manning the sheets that they may be easily let go should a squall come on. This is a precaution which would prevent by far the greater number of accidents which occur in boats, and it is one to which no prudent seaman would object.

At the Manchester Sessions on Friday last, the Grand Jury found a Bill of Indictment against Mr. Showlee, the publisher of the *Manchester Courier*, for a libel upon the Rev. James Blundell, a Catholic Priest, contained in an article in the *Courier* of the 4th of Feb. last, which stated that Mr. Blundell was in the habit of getting intoxicated with the wine provided for the Holy Sacrament, and had been seen wallowing in the snow.

On Thursday se'nnight, between nine and ten o'clock, a gentleman was attacked a little on this side the first tollbar, on the Rochdale-road, by five Irishmen, who abused him severely, and robbed him of his watch, umbrella, and money to a trifling amount. On endeavouring to retain his watch, one of the men said "D---n him, cut his fingers :" after the first abuse and robbery they followed him, again struck him, and attempted to throw him down. We are informed that the same gang made several other attacks the same night on that road.---A number of other daring robberies have been committed in Manchester and the neighbourhood during the last week.

Curious Case.---At the late Chester Assizes a novel case was tried, in which a Mr. Healey, a farmer, residing near Spalding, in Lincolnshire, sought to recover from a person, named Jones, a sum of money, under the following circumstances. William Healy, the plaintiff's brother, a man of very penurious habits, was formerly a farmer in Lincolnshire, but in 1820 he "sold up," withdrew all his cash, which was a considerable sum, from his bankers, and came to this town with the intention of going to America. On his arrival here he took his lodgings in the house of a poor man, a pilot, named Jones, in Maskew-court Key-street, at three shillings per week. While he resided there he took ill and died. There was found in his trunk about £9 11s. Od. part of which was expended in burying him in St. Paul's Churchyard, and the remainder was delivered to his brother, the plaintiff, who, on being informed of his death, came from Lincolnshire. The plaintiff also took possession of his trunk and papers, but made particular inquiries after a large sum of money, which he expected his brother must have had; however, Jones denied that any more than £9 11s. Od. was found, and the plaintiff was obliged to return home contented with that answer. Some time after this, a charwoman, named Hallwood, on clearing the room where Mr. Healey died, found, behind some lumber, a bundle of Bank of England notes, pinned in an old green handkerchief. She called Jones up, and gave them to him; Jones counted them, and said there were about £5,000. The affair got buzzed about, but all tongues got stopped by repeated presents of £5 and £10 to keep silent the subject. Jones very shortly left off going to sea as pilot, emerged from his obscure dwelling, and purchased a substantial public-house in Dennison-street, had it well furnished, and it was observed his wife was much better dressed than she had been used to. At length, however, one of the persons whose lips had been so often sealed with presents, found out the plaintiff's address, and informed him of the whole affair. Steps were immediately taken to recover the property; the plaintiff took out letters of administration to the deceased's property, which he swore to be £800, and he arrested Jones for £500. Jones still remains in Lancaster Castle. The whole of the evidence having been gone though, the Judge told the jury, that owing to the plaintiff's having administered to his brother's property, describing it of the value of only £800, they could not give a verdict exceeding that amount. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for £750.

State of Trade, and Distress of the Poor.---We lament to say, that so great is the depression of trade throughout the country generally, and in the manufacturing places in particular, that thousands of unemployed work people are reduced to famine and misery. In Dublin there are 2,000 looms idle, and 16,000 persons unemployed, all of them in a state of starvation. At Bradford 2,000 families require charitable relief. In Glasgow affairs are still gloomy, and it is supposed 10,000 operatives are idle. The stock of goods there is, however, believed to be low. Great depression is also felt in the iron trade, and in the Birmingham manufactories. In Manchester the distress is great. There, 40,000 of the necessitous poor are receiving the benefit of charitable contributions, dispensed in provisions of the cheapest description. At Hulme the poor are partially relieved in a similar manner. The Bolton paper gives a frightful account of the dreadful misery prevailing there. "Hundreds of families (says the *Chronicle*) are reduced to one meal per day of thin oatmeal and water porridge; and many cannot obtain a full meal of this. Hundreds are without bedding, and are compelled to sleep with no other covering than the rags which they wear in the day time; the greater part of their clothes and bedding having been pawned or sold to get a morsel of food for their starving children, and every vestige of furniture seized by their landlords, for rent. There is scarcely a house in which disease has not followed in the rear of squalid poverty, and medical men, when called in, declare, that it is out of their power to afford any help, as the only physicians required are the butcher and baker. The small pox, of a peculiarly malignant nature, has made its appearance upon Bolton Moor, and is raging with terrific violence." The subscriptions are nearly exhausted.—At Blackburn, during the last nine weeks, 14,000 individuals, more than half the population of the township, have been relieved weekly with food. This has saved many of them from starvation. Gratitude and thankfulness have been ardently expressed for this bounty. The Vicar and the gentry are actively employed in the work of charity.—At Rochdale the distress is equally appalling. Advertisements, soliciting the bounty of the benevolent for the relief of the sufferers in these two last mentioned towns, will be found in the third page of our paper, by which it will be seen that the subscriptions are inadequate to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute; and considering that Liverpool has comparatively escaped from the terrible visitations which afflict the manufacturing towns, her inhabitants cannot better manifest a Christian spirit of thankfulness than by coming forward in this emergency to rescue their less fortunate neighbours from starvation. We shall gladly receive any subscriptions at our office for this benevolent purpose.

Abduction of Miss Turner.—On Saturday week, Mr. Wakefield, who had been committed to Lancaster Castle for assisting his brother Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, in the abduction of Miss Turner, was taken to London under an Habeas Corpus, for the purpose of putting in bail to appear at the next Assizes to answer any indictment that may be preferred against him. The defendant appeared in the Court of King's Bench on Wednesday se'nnight in the custody of Mr. Higgin, the Governor of Lancaster Castle, when Mr. Tindall applied to the Court to admit him to bail. The Attorney-General, for the prosecutor, opposed the application, and Mr. Tindall supported it. After a variety of remarks from both counsel, in the course of which they cited several legal authorities, the Lord Chief Justice ordered the defendant to be brought up the next morning, when he should be prepared to pronounce the opinion of the Court. On Thursday, Mr. Wakefield again appeared in Court, when the Lord Chief Justice informed him that he could be admitted to bail on providing two sureties of £1,000 each. In the course of the morning one bail, W. Cuthbert, Esq. of Grosvenor-square, was admitted, in the sum of £1,500, and the Court made an order that another, to the amount of £500, should be accepted before a magistrate in the country. In the meantime the defendant was recommitted to Lancaster Castle, after entering into his own recognizances for £2,000; but he would go through Macclesfield, where good bail was stated to be waiting for him, which had been tendered before the magistrates there. The Court ordered that he be liberated on the other bail, justifying at Macclesfield, and that he appear to take his trial upon any indictment that might be preferred against him at the next Lancaster Assizes.

Shipwreck.—An American paper, dated 24th February, contains a frightful narrative of the loss of a Colombian privateer on the desert islands called the Dog Keys, to the eastward of Cuba, and the starvation of most of the crew. An American schooner, called the General Warren, hove in sight of these islands on the 2d of January. Seeing men on the shore making signals of distress, a pasenger, the mate, and three men took to the boat to rescue them. On the rocks they found three wretched beings, a black and two mestizoes, whose appearance beggared all description. They spoke Spanish, said they were part of the crew of a Colombian privateer (the Rayo) shipwrecked on the islands 55 days before, and that there were four more on the island next to the southward of them, and among them the Captain. They said their crew were 43 in number, seven were drowned when the vessel came on shore, and the rest were gradually wasted away for want of sustenance, as they had no water or fire, and could get nothing but raw birds to eat. Their extreme thirst they allayed by sucking the blood of the birds they killed. These poor men were received into the boat.—when it was found that the schooner had treacherously put to sea and left all of them to their fate, amongst desert rocks and breakers. They made fast all night to a rock at the next island where the other men were, but could not, from the smallness of the boat, take any of them on board; and one of them, the Captain, perished during the night. They bade them adieu, promising, should they reach Cuba, to send them assistance, and, forming a sail from a piece of canvas saved from the wreck, set sail, computing the distance from land to be 100 miles. After innumerable sufferings, and with difficulty effecting their escape from several piratical boats, they landed on an island on the coast of Cuba, were they fortunately found some water to allay their thirst, but a few birds only for food. They encountered great privations for some days, but at length reached Matanzas, where they were received by a United States vessel.—The United States schooner Grampus immediately proceeded to the relief of the men left on the island, but on their arrival it was found they had perished.

Slavery.—In a long account of a negro who died in Pennsylvania, at the age of 116, it is mentioned, that, when she arrived at ninety-six, her master *kindly* excused her from her usual labour. What a kind soul he must have been!

Cure of a Deaf and Dumb Child.—A boy, ten years old, who had been completely deaf from infancy, has been cured by Dr. Delean, of Paris, by simply injecting air through the Eustachian tube which leads from the throat into the cavity of the tympanum or drum of the ear. This is an operation which might probably succeed in similar cases; and from the account given of it, appears to have been accomplished without any inconvenience.

MUNGO PARK.

The following curious document relating to the death of our lamented and enterprising countryman, Mungo Park, is from "Denham and Clapperton's Journies, in Africa," just published. It agrees very accurately with the account contained in other Arabic manuscripts obtained in other parts of Africa, and also exactly corresponds with a narrative obtained from a intelligent negro (the brother to Park's guide) who was an eye-witness to the catastrophe.

A DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE DEATH OF MUNGO PARK.

"Hence, be it known that some Christians came to the town of Youri, in the kingdom of Yaoor, and landed and purchased provisons, as onions and other things; and they sent a present to the King, who desired them to wait until he should send them a messenger, but they were frightened, and went away by the sea (river) They arrived at the town called Bossa, or Boosa, and their ship then rubbed (struck) upon a rock, and all of them perished in the river.

"This fact is within our knowledge, and peace be the end.

"It is genuine, from Mohammed ben Dehmann."

[In addition to the above, there is a kind of postscript appended to the document by a different hand; which being both ungrammatical and scarcely legible, I had some difficulty in translating and giving a proper meaning. The words, however, are, I think, as follow; though most of them have been made out by conjecture.]

"And they agreed, or arranged among themselves, and swam in the sea (river,) while the men who were with (pursuing) them, appeared on the coast of the sea (bank of the river) and fell upon them till they went down (sunk) in it."

Mr. Peel's New Jury Bill.---The act relating to juries, which has recently been brought into operation, renders all lodgers liable to serve who pay a rent of not less than £20 a year.

Eclipse of the sun.---There will be an annular eclipse of the sun visible in England on the 16th of May 1826, about three o'clock in the afternoon. There will be another annular eclipse on the 9th of October, 1827; it will be annular in all parts of England, of which the latitude does not exceed 51°.

The best salt butter is now selling in Salisbury for 7d. per pound.

Forensiana.---The following is part of a note appended to an interlocutor in a question of board or aliment, "If there arise a dispute about the rate of board, it is impossible to decide it by either Judge or jury until the style of living is described. Surely a person who breakfasts on porridge and milk, and has a frugal dinner of broth and a bit of boiled meat---no tea in the evening, and an egg or potato for his supper, and has no fire in his bed room in winter---cannot be expected to pay as high a board as he who breakfasts on tea and coffee, eggs, bread and butter---has meat for a luncheon afterwards---a neat dinner of seven or eight dishes—wine after it---tea and coffee in the evening, and a neat light supper, with wine and water---and has a fire in his bed-room."

Curious Case of Blindness.---A celebrated physician has recorded the case of a Jewess, who in her first three pregnancies began at the commencement of each to grow blind, and was completely blind by the third or fourth month: during the two first she remained blind till after the delivery, when she recovered her sight; but the third time it remained permanent.

Close Quarters.---The following instance of ferocious duelling is copied from the *Norfolk Herald* (United States paper) of the 16th ulti no:---"Lieutenant W. T. Bourne, of the marine corps attached to Major Anderson's command, at the Gosport navy yard, was killed by a pistol shot on Saturday morning last near the foot bridge between the marine barracks and the hospital. The parties stood at two paces distance. The ball of Bourne (the deceased) passed through the breast of Smith's coat.

Banking.---A person most anxious to obtain the best information on the solvency of another, called on his banker and inquired if Mr. A. kept cash there?"—"Why, (says the banker) he certainly has an account with us, but where he keeps his cash I really cannot tell."

It is no wonder that in these dismal times the world should be all aghast, since the following magnificent transfer of property which appeared in a London paper of last week, to say the least of it, is eminently calculated to excite universal consternation. It is this:---"The public are respectfully informed that THE SUN has passed into other hands."

In the year 1763, on the peace being proclaimed at Oxford, and the heads of the Colleges being assembled, as is usual, on a temporary building erected for the purpose, Dr. Barton, the Warden of Merton, very gravely went up to the several heads of houses that were met on the occasion, and said.---"I don't know why the nation should be so well pleased with the peace; for my own part I think it a very bad one."---"A bad one, Doctor! why should you think it a bad one?"---"That certainly," said the Doctor, "must be a bad peace which brings so many heads to the scaffold."

In the House of Lords, on Monday last, several strong petitions were presented from Catholics (including several distinguished noblemen) praying for emancipation. They were strongly supported by Earl Grey. the Marquis of Lansdowne and others—Lord Suffield, after an address complaining of the abuses attached to the offices of Fiscal, Guardian of Slaves, &c. in the West Indies, moved that those offices should be filled by persons having no interest in slaves.—Earl Bathurst opposed the motion, and it was withdrawn.

In the Commons, the report on the New Corn Exchange Bill was carried on a division, by 76 to 27.

Petitions were presented against the corn laws; also a petition against the reciprocity system with regard to British shipping, praying for a protecting duty on the latter. An opinion was expressed by several members that the proportion of British shipping had declined in competition with those powers who had entered upon the reciprocal system with England; and Mr. Hume said that we should lose our trade under the system, unless (as was understood when the Reciprocity Bill passed) the heavy taxes on hemp, timber, tallow, iron, &c. consumed by the shipping interests were abolished.—No minister was present during this discussion, a circumstance strongly animadverted upon by several members.—Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow, at the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Pell, withdrew his important motion for the repeal of the Usury Laws, till the next sessions. Mr. Peel said ministers should direct their attention to the subject during the recess.—The report on the Criminal Justice Bill, as introduced by Mr. Peel, was further considered, as also the Larceny Bill.

A dreadful murder was committed on Friday last, in the parish of Mary-le-bonne. The person sacrificed is a Mr. Cooper, a brushmaker. His sister, a Mrs. Bignall, has long lived separated from her husband, and had cohabited with a man named Pollard, a journeyman butcher, and a dissipated character. Mrs. Bignall at length determined to leave him forever, and went to her brother's, whence she wrote Pollard a note, declaring her resolution. Pollard, in consequence, went to Mr. Cooper's house, in an exasperated state, and in some degree intoxicated, and wished to see Mrs. B. Mr. Cooper desired he would not enter the shop, and Mrs. B. spoke to him in the passage, and offered to pacify him so far as to accompany him home that night. While turning for her bonnet Pollard drew a butcher's knife from his breast and stabbed her severely in several places. She ran into the street in terror. Pollard then forced his way into the house, where he stabbed Mr. Cooper to the heart; he then attacked and severely wounded Mrs. Cooper, and ran at her son, a youth, who manfully parried his thrust with a poker. The alarm being given, the murderer was secured, but not before he had inflicted wounds upon himself, of which he died in a few hours. Mr. Cooper was dead when lifted; Mrs. Cooper is dreadfully wounded, as well as Mrs. B.; but both are recovering.

Remarkable Flight—On the 17th August a hawk, with bells to its thighs, and a silver ring to its leg, with the name of the Hon. F. Finch engraved thereon, came on board the Spence, of North Shields, bound to Quebec, in lat. 44 lon. 25, west, about midway between Iceland and the American coast, and died after being on board about twenty days.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Greece —A morning paper contains "an authentic letter from an English Colonel, one of the defenders of Missolonghi," which appears to confirm the fall of that fortress, after a desperate resistance. According to this account, it was finally attacked on the 9th of March by 20,000 men, 185 cannons, and 48 mortars, and did not yield till the majority of the garrison were destroyed and the place in ruins from the attack, and the blowing up by the Governor of the citadel with himself and 2000 Turks. The writer of the letter and the survivors, 3000 out of 7000, fought their way out of the garrison, leaving the Turks in possession of the ruins, and succeeded in joining General Gouras.

Trieste and Venice papers to the 5th April have been received, but contain no intelligence from Greece.

It is confidently stated that the Government are about to abandon the settlement of Cape Coast Castle, on the Coast of Africa; and that transports are about to proceed from this country to remove the garrison.

After the delivery of the Annual Hunterian Oration at Surgeons' Hall, on the 14th ultimo, by Sir Anthony Carlisle, about two hundred members remained in the theatre under the expectation that some notice would be taken of the late topics of dissent; but the President and his colleagues were allowed to depart with only some slight expressions of disapprobation, accompanied by some cries of "Lawrence for ever." A magnanimous attempt was then made by one member to leave the hall by the front door, but his example not being followed, the whole posse retreated by the back door, into Portugal-street, as heretofore, and such are the squables of science!—*Morning Paper.*—*Cour. March* 16.

LONDON NEW PRICE-CURRENT.-1825.

Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. Exported from Great Britain, to all Parts (except Ireland) according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

Years ending 5th Jan.	1823.	1824.	1825.
Alum	£6,341	4,789	4,190
Apparel, Slops and Negro Clothing	406,147	297,449	435,848
Arms and Ammunition	271,806	273,282	354,171
Bacon and Hams	31,709	28,889	28,013
Beef and Pork salted	103,615	125,113	158,624
Beer and Ale	257,546	238,519	177,308
Books, Printed	115,191	121,304	121,293
Brass and Copper manufactures	597,800	542,618	524,469
Bread and Biscuit	50,220	63,225	42,109
Butter and Cheese	134,872	152,788	141,978
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	65,738	71,187	71,318
Coals and Culm	113,509	100,594	114,083
Cordage	95,788	145,185	182,463
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour	54,694	62,800	40,099
Cotton manufactures	14,534,953	13,701,414	15,240,096
—— Yarn	2,700,436	2,525,916	3,135,496
Earthenware of all sorts	427,486	398,438	399,548
Fish of all sorts	192,231	237,085	170,367
Glass of all sorts	583,329	691,088	545,088
Haberdashery and Millinery	278,178	272,619	356,247
Hardwares and Cutlery	1,145,466	1,074,684	1,202,865
Hats, Beaver and Felt	197,184	224,531	228,852
—— of all other sorts	18,558	19,417	19,389
Hops	33,334	12,453	4,824
Horses	65,561	65,131	63,184
Iron & Steel, wrought and unwrought	843,832	878,918	861,113
Lead and Shot	297,345	247,844	235,428
Leather, wrought and unwrought	288,774	301,922	293,749
—— Sadlery and Harness	86,694	88,230	110,983
Linen manufactures	2,191,761	2,095,574	2,442,439
Machinery and Mill work	116,218	157,845	129,648
Mathematical and Optical Instruments	18,613	19,019	24,834
Musical Instruments	55,018	48,498	62,471
Oil train, of Greenland fishery	24,843	33,309	13,416
Painters' Colours	139,705	134,358	134,982
Plate, Plated ware Jewellery & Watches	181,354	210,081	201,812
Salt	164,717	182,296	153,658
Saltpetre, British refined	39,720	33,009	23,068
Seeds of all sorts	6,621	6,609	6,461
Silk manufactures	381,455	350,879	442,581
Soap and Candles	146,916	183,186	161,918
Stationery of all sorts	148,873	150,816	164,907
Sugar, refined	678,495	866,916	748,305
Tin, unwrought	136,847	127,774	150,852
—— and Pewter wares and Tin Plates	196,797	221,128	255,104
Tobacco and Snuff, British manufactured	13,992	16,155	21,427
Umbrellas and Parasols	37,547	34,409	44,384
Whalebone	26,941	23,162	35,759
Woollen Manufactures	6,456,523	5,634,136	6,011,536
All other articles	1,012,395	1,001,459	1,050,491

NOTE.—We have omitted all the enumeration of shillings and pence, but the Totals are—
1823—£36,176,896 13s. 11d. 1824—£31,691,124. 3s 10d
1825—£37,573,918. 0s 0d.

Revenue, Debt, and Currency.—The Public Debt of the country is little varied since the last publication of the official table in our Supplement. The Sinking Fund, which was five millions, in 1825 was reduced to about two; and after 31st December to be further reduced to about one million; there is therefore little progress made in the reduction of debt. The Revenue in 1825, about 350,000*l.* less than the preceding year; in the first three quarters an excess, in the last quarter a deficiency of above a million. In this year the currency was greatly convulsed; the failure of sixty-one country banks stopped the circulation of local notes, and created great distress, till the Bank of England renewed the measure of issuing one and two pound notes. The circulating medium of England, specie and notes, is estimated about 50 millions; in France 70 millions; and in the transactions of trade there can be no comparison; it appears necessary therefore that the circulating medium of this country should be extended in place of being restricted, which is a general and very mistaken idea; how the change is to be effected is however a complicated question; but the plans of lodging government securities with commissioners, and issuing country notes to three-fourths of the amount—the system pursued in Scotland—or the issue of small Exchequer Bills with half yearly dividends attached, appear to be the only plans yet brought forward worthy of consideration. The chief causes of the convulsion in the money market we believe are the great reduction in the circulating medium of France (see principal events the large amount of Rents inscribed annually for the emigrants—the contraction of the issues in all English banks—overtrading—new companies—extensive speculation—the Bank of England contracting its means by Exchequer Bills, and the amount paid for the annuities—government contract, see Supplement 7th May 1822. The Foreign Loans negotiated, and the excess of import over the export; in Cotton only the excess of import, taking the lowest price, is above two millions sterling; at the highest price about four millions; the excess of the import of wool is also very great; the new laws extending free intercourse with all nations tended to this effect, so much against the rates of Foreign Exchanges.

The great speculation in every species of merchandise about March 1825 interrupted all the usual trade of the country; export was in a great measure stopped by the high prices; the internal consumption limited in a most alarming manner; the consequences (with the other causes we have enumerated) was the re-action—the scarcity of money—the effects on the value of every species of property—deficiency in the Revenue, &c. &c.

From the New Monthly Magazine, for March.

ITALY.

The most valuable of all Monsignor Mai's discoveries are unpublished. They consist of ample extracts from Polybius, Diodorus, Diocassius, Deseppus, Ennassius, Menander the historian, and Persius, preserved in those hitherto lost volumes of the eclogue of Constantinus Porphyrogennitus, of which the fortunate librarian found large remnants in the Vatican. Those fragments are really invaluable for ancient history,—as much, or more, than those published by Fulvius Ursinus, and Henri Valesius: thus much the writer of these lines may take upon himself to assert, although he has been allowed only a slight look at a first and hasty copy taken by M. Mai. The extracts from Polybius contain the details of the destruction of the Achæans and Corinth; those from Diodorus appear to give a circumstantial narration of the beginning at least of the social war; the contents of the latter historians are quite new. It should appear that whoever is possessed of such a literary treasure would be eager to give it to the world; but it happens, most unfortunately, that the Roman Government requires that Mai should publish at Rome, and that printing at Rome at his own expense, without extraordinary assistance, exposes him to a certain loss, as nobody out of Italy would purchase an edition extravagantly dear and very incorrectly executed, if a cheaper and more correct edition might be had, as would be the case, waiting only a few weeks, after a copy had reached Germany. Now, M. Mai is absolutely master to allow or refuse us the enjoyment of these precious relics. The celebrated Niebuhr has very warmly interested himself to obtain subscriptions for the ingenious Italian. Hitherto his success has been limited to a subscription for a number of fifty copies from the Dutch Institute of Letters and Sciences. But assuredly the publication of these relics, alike interesting to the scholar and the philosopher, should not be delayed on account of the insensibility of the Romans to these memorials of antiquity. The work is actually ready for the press, and any subscriptions will be publicly acknowledged by the learned conservator of the Vatican MSS.

Excavations at Pompeii.—Nothing important has been found here since the Casa del Porta Tragico last spring, because the workmen have been employed in the repair of the baths. The paintings remain in their places; that of Iphigenia is covered over with a kind of wooden shutter to protect it. Behind the above houses an entrance has been made to another, in which a fountain has been discovered: in a third house, much attention is excited by the figures of Bacchus and Ceres sitting, and hopes are entertained that other interesting paintings will be discovered.

Rome, Jan. 4—(Extract of a private letter.)—"The universal jubilee has terminated, and his Holiness has published a Bull on the occasion. This official document, signed at St. Peter's at Rome, bears date the 25th of last month, the third year of the pontificate of Leo the Twelfth. Facts anterior to this, though of rather recent date, contribute to increase the uneasiness felt by the all-wise and provident Romans. Of this you will be convinced by the following extracts. All impartial minds must be now satisfied that there is a project ripened into maturity, the object of which is to organise a real crusade against the friends of prevailing ideas, and to evoke the *auto da fé* against works of genius; to persecute the liberty of the press in every quarter, and to guarantee a profane "encroachment" on the temporal power. This has been all designed by sectarians of that omnipotence which you call ultramontism. In fact, we are here alarmed at the direction which Government wishes to give to the march of the religious and political affairs of all nations, by uttering dull threats, with jesuitical address, against the rights and independence of Princes, as well as against the prerogatives of civil authority. In fine, the following will make you feel with new force, the blows of that sword, the handle of which is at Rome, but the edge every where:—"Above all, exert your whole efforts," says the Bull of his Holiness to the Catholic Clergy, "to keep the faithful from poisoned food, which is every where treacherously offered to them for their destruction; discover the snares concealed in every direction, and put the people on their guard against the infamous torrent of so much error, and against the impious doctrines of so many perverse men. And if perchance you meet with those deluded men, who endure not sound doctrine, but shut their ears against truth to open them to fables—thunder, and do not stop till Christ, by you and in you, may reign every where, and triumph over all things. Be not terrified by the number, malice, and fury of your enemies. Above all, use the greatest vigilance, and most persevering care, that you may expel from among your flocks so many impious, impure, and pestilential books, which the infernal enemy of human nature has vomited forth on all sides with an incredible inundation. It is extremely afflicting to all good men to see that *this pestilence of books* not only perverts manners, but even saps the foundation of faith, and injures and overturns the dogmas of our holy religion. Grasps therefore, animated with one mind and the same sentiments—grasp the sword of faith, and cover yourselves with its shield, in order to repulse the envenomed arrows of an active and fierce enemy—fight as heroes. Entertain no apprehension that our most beloved children in Jesus—all Catholic Kings and Princes, may declare themselves decidedly for you. In fact, the *greatest number of them* have addressed to us devout and humble supplications that the Jubilee might be extended into the kingdom and jurisdiction of each of them. It is impossible but that they will rejoice in seeing you seconded with zeal in every thing necessary to attain that salutary end, *and exert themselves to assist you* in the holy work by the aid of their authority. No Prince is ignorant that it is written, 'there is no power which proceedeth not from God;' and again 'by me let Kings reign, and legislators determine what is just; by me let Princes command, and the powerful decide with justice.' They dissemble not, and the experience of latter times has shown to them evidently, "that the cause of the Church and the cause of Princes, are but one and the same cause identified, because we shall never render to Cæsar what is due to Cæsar, if above all we do not faithfully render to God what is due to God." It adds, "You are surrounded by a crowd of false prophets, who, under the deceitful appearance of piety, try to destroy virtue. They affect to destroy abuse and superstition, while they exert themselves to overturn completely all the foundations of religion, and they invite you to liberty, and to shake off the yoke of Princes. Reject far from you all sorts of impious books, because they represent the golden cup of the Babylonians—a cup full of all sorts of abominations, in which a mortal poison is given to the imprudent to drink. Feel no repugnance to imitate the faith and example of the first Christians, who intrusted to the apostle 'to be cast into the fire' all the books which they could meet with containing vain and fallacious doctrines." Can Prince Metternich desire a coadjutor more active than old Peter of the Vatican, to assist him in his crusade against reason, freedom, and knowledge? Added to the blood of the Carbonari and freemasons poured out lately, who can doubt the pious re-establishment of social order in a little time all over the Continent, by the aid of these two sapient and inspired defenders of ignorance and despotism?

AUSTRIA.

Statistics.—The following curious statistical account is given in the Cassel Almanack for the year 1826:—The one hundred most populous cities on the globe are—Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London 1,274,000; Hans-Ischen, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Cango-Ischeu, 800,000; Paris, 717,300; Wuts Chani, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,800; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,726; Su-Ischen, 500,000; Houng-Ischen, 500,000, &c. The fortieth on the list is Berlin, containing 193,000, and the last Bristol, 87,800. Among the one hundred cities three contain more than 1,000,000; nine from 500,000 to 1,000,000; twenty-three from 200,000 to 500,000; fifty-six from 100,000 to 200,000; six from 87,000 to 100,000. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two in Europe; of which four are in Germany; four in France; five in Italy; eight in England; three in Spain; five in Africa, and five in America. A list of the population of ninety-four States is given; the following is an extract:—China 2,645,000; Brit. Empire, 136,500,000; Russia, 59,000,000; Japan, 40,500,000; France, 31,500,000; Austria, 30,000,000; Turkish Empire, 24,500,000; Assam, 23,000,000; Spain, 15,000,000; Morocco, 15,000,000; Persia, 13,500,000; Afghanistan, 12,800,000; Low Countries, 12,800,000; Burmese, 12,000,000; Corea, 12,000,000; Thibet, 12,000,000; Prussia, 11,370,000; United States, 10,645,000; Naples, 7,500,000; Brazil, 5,500,000. The principality of Litchtenstein, contains the smallest number of inhabitants out of the 94 States, having only 5800 inhabitants.